REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1923-24

(Ending 30th June 1924)

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1923-24 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1924.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—
Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features and
Population,
reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning—
Ancient history,
The ruling family,
The system of administration and
Administrative divisions,
will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's Movements.

1. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA proceeded early in July 1923 on a tour to Northern India and after staying at Kashmir for some time returned to the Capital on the 12th September 1923. In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in December 1923, HIS HIGHNESS halted at Karapur for five days. After touring in the Hassan district from 31st December 1923 to 5th January 1924, HIS HIGHNESS was in residence at Bangalore for over three weeks in January and February and again for a week in April 1924.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's Movements.

2. HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA paid a visit to Bombay in December 1923 and stayed in Ootacamund from the 15th March to the 15th June 1924.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

3. The Dewan, RAJAMANTRA DHURINA MR. A. R. BANERJI, C.S.I., C.I.E., proceeded to Simla about the end of July 1923 to discuss important State matters with the Government of India and returned on the 9th August 1923. Negotiations relating to the Cauvery dispute took him to Madras first in November and subsequently in February when the final agreement between the Mysore and Madras Governments was concluded. Of his tours in the State, the more important ones were undertaken in connection with the situation created by drought in the *maidan* and floods in the *malnad*. Parts of the Kolar District affected by drought were inspected in the beginning of September and again in January when he also visited some of the affected portions in the Tumkur District. On the 4th October 1923 he proceeded to Tarikere and held a conference with the local officers and non-official gentlemen of the Kadur and Shimoga districts to concert and organize relief measures necessitated by the heavy floods in the *malnad*. He inspected the office of the Deputy Commissioner at Tumkur in September, Krishnarajasagara and Karapur in November in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit, the Kunigal Stud Farm in April and Sivasamudram Works in June, besides paying a visit to the Whitefield Settlement in February to enquire into the condition of the settlement. From the middle of April to the 18th of May, he stayed in Ootacamund.

5. MUSHIR-UL-MULK MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN, First Member of Council, toured in parts of the Tumkur, Kadur and Hassan districts, and MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Second Member of Council, visited places affected by drought in the Tumkur district as also the Iron Works at Bhadravati.

ii. Political.

Viceregal Visit.

6. HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, C.I., G.B.E., paid a visit to the State from the 27th November to the 5th December 1923. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, Their Excellencies received an enthusiastic reception from large crowds attracted from all parts of the State. Places of interest in the two cities, the historic town of Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasagara Works received a visit from Their Excellencies, who later witnessed the Khedda (elephant catching) operations and took part in the shooting of tiger and bison arranged for their entertainment near Karapur.

At the State Banquet on the occasion, His Highness the Maharaja proposed the toast of His Excellency in the following terms:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me that Your Excellencies have been able to find time to visit my State, and I esteem it a high privilege to extend to you, on behalf of my people and myself, a most warm and cordial welcome. We welcome Your Excellency not only as the chief representative in India of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but also personally, as an eminent jurist, diplomatist, and statesman, with a record of high achievements in the public life of Great Britain.

I indulge in no language of exaggeration, or of mere compliment, when I say that India is fortunate in having at the helm of affairs, at the present juncture, a wise and experienced stateman like Your Excellency. The Viceroyalty of India is no bed of roses. A difficult position at all times, it is rendered doubly difficult by the world-problems that have followed the War, and by the new facts and new conditions which have come into existence in this country. It is the cherished hope of all men of good will, and of all well-wishers of the Empire that Your Excellency may enjoy a continuance of health and strength to enable you to render further great services to that Empire, and to ensure to the many millions placed under your charge the blessings of peace and contentment.

There is one thing lacking to-night and that is the genial presence of Her Excellency Lady Reading. It is superfluous for me to say how much we miss her on this occasion. Her Excellency will ever be remembered for her unremitting labours on behalf of the women and children of India, and for her beneficent activities in the furtherance of schemes for social welfare generally. The tangible results which have followed those earnest efforts must be as gratifying to Her Excellency as they are beneficial to the Country.

There are one or two matters of local interest to which, with Your Excellency's permission, I should like to make a brief reference. At the time of the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor four years ago, I referred to certain difficulties and hardships such as bad seasons, insufficient food supply, and financial losses due to high exchange, which harassed my State at that time, immediately after the War. The financial strain which had then begun to be felt was intensified by the trade slump which followed, and for two or three years we shared with most of the Provinces of British India the disadvantages of an unbalanced budget. Happily, by the careful husbanding of our resources, and severe measures of economy, helped by better harvests and a favourable exchange situation, my Government has been able to issue a budget this year in which equilibrium is maintained between receipts and expenditure. We hope that the improvement will continue, and we also look forward to Your Excellency's sympathy and support in certain financial proposals which are awaiting the decision of the Government of India.

There is another subject which, I think, deserves mention on this happy occasion. I allude to the constitutional changes recently authorised by me in the State. My people have been associated with the policies and activities of my Government through the Representative Assembly for over forty years, and in addition through the Legislative Council for over fifteen. Indeed, I may go so far as to claim for the Mysore Representative Assembly that it is the oldest body in India designed to bring a large number of the people's representatives into close and direct association with the personnel and measures of the administration. The recent changes, which constitute a substantial measure of constitutional reform, will make my Government increasingly responsive to popular wishes and aspirations, and will result, I have no doubt, in improved efficiency of administration, and increased contentment and prosperity among my people.

I will not detain Your Excellency any longer. I only wish to repeat that I greatly appreciate Your Excellencies' visit, and I earnestly hope that you may be able to obtain some rest and relaxation during your short stay amongst us, and that you may carry away with you pleasant recollections of your visit to my State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now my privilege to propose a toast which claims and will, I know, receive an enthusiastic response from you all. I ask you to drink to the health and happiness of my illustrious and honoured guests,—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading."

His Excellency the Viceroy, replied to the toast as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank Your Highness most cordially for the very warm welcome you have extended both on your own behalf and on behalf of your subjects to Her Excellency and myself on the occasion of our first visit to the Mysore State.

Your Highness has alluded to me in most generous terms: I greatly value your kind expressions and felicitations coming as they do from one whose personal character and achievements I hold in high regard. Your Highness' words have a special meaning for me, for they reveal the understanding sympathy of a Ruler, set at the head of an important State, who has an intimate knowledge of the doubts and difficulties confronting administrators. These difficulties have never deterred you in your task. You have never hesitated to resolve doubts so that you might remove them from your path in the execution of your responsibilities; and above all I prize words of appreciation from Your Highness because you have always made efficiency in your Government your watchword and viewed the interests of your people as the keystone of your administration.

Her Excellency, I know, values your special reference to her and to her work for the women and children of India. If she has been able to make progress with her beneficent schemes, her success is largely due to the warm-hearted sympathy and practical support she has received from Your Highness and others who share your views on the ultimate importance to India of her work.

I need not assure Your Highness that we have been eagerly looking forward to our visit to Mysore. It is a great pleasure to me to renew my acquaintance with Your Highness in your own State. It is of happy augury that my visit is paid shortly after the inception by Your Highness of a great constitutional change in your State. Your Highness has for long wisely pursued the policy of associating the people of your State in the work of the administration. It must be most gratifying to Your Highness to find that the confidence which you have reposed in your subjects has been fully justified and repaid; and that you have now been enabled to take another step forward in

of Provinces and States. We, in Mysore form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating with both the Government of India and the rest of the Indian public in measures which lead to the prosperity of the country as a whole, we in our local sphere should promote education and economic growth to the fullest extent permitted by our resources, so that our people may not fall behind other Provinces and States in the race of progress.

That the history of Mysore in the recent past has run smoothly is a good omen for the future. We have known neither stagnation nor precipitate change. We have been advancing steadily, adapting our constitution and administrative machinery to new times, needs and aspirations. All constitutional progress relates to the enlightenment of the people, and the quickening and utilising of their energies in the business of the State. Progress of this kind has been the constant aim of the Government of Mysore. The ceremony which I am performing to-day is thus a step in a continuous and well-ordered process of development, which has been going on for over forty years, and it is my hope that the process will continue with the same adaptability in the future.

You will find yourselves exercising a considerable, frequently a decisive, influence upon the policy of Government. Not merely your resolutions but all that you urge in debate will be of high importance. I would have you apprehend with mind and heart this vital fact, that the interests of Government and people are identical. The happiness of the people is both the happiness and the vindication of Government. Any difference of opinion between the executive and yourselves—and such differences naturally occur, in all lands and all along the road of progress—can refer only to the means, never to the end. You can count upon responsiveness and good will in Government, as they certainly count upon them in you.

This day, therefore, marks the dawning of a new era in the history of Mysore. My faith in the power and willingness of my people to render patriotic service is firmly rooted in experience, and you may rely on my abiding sympathy with your aspirations. If every act of yours is guided by common sense, good will and useful study of facts and of experience, if your new powers are used only for the promotion of the common good, you cannot fail to rise in power and influence. You will help to build up the prosperity and reputation of our State, and will become custodians with me of its permanent interests.

Gentlemen, in all your efforts in these directions, I wish you success and Godspeed, and pray that strength, wisdom and clearness of aim may ever be yours."

Standing Committees.

14. With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain clo touch with, and influence, the every day administration of the Government, stan ing committees, consisting of members of both the Representative Assembly ar the Legislative Council, have been formed in connection with the departments Public Works, Railway and Electric Works, the departments of Medicine, Publ Health and Sanitation and local Self-Government, and the department of Finan and Taxation. The functions of these committees are advisory and their procee ings informal and confidential. The Committees were formed only at the close the year, and except the Committee on Finance, the others did not meet duri the year.

Economic Development Boards.

15. The Economic Conference formed in the year 1911 to secure the c operation of the people in promoting the economic progress of the State, has be placed on a permanent footing. Three Development Boards have been constitut *viz.*, the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Education and the Board of Industri and Commerce, consisting for the most part of elected representatives of the varic interests with whose advancement they are concerned. A joint meeting of t Boards was held in June, under the presidency of the Dewan.

16. During the year a Local Self-Government conference was convened. Seventy-two representatives from all municipalities and other local bodies attended the conference and have sent up 48 resolutions for the consideration of Government. The scheme of constitutional developments promulgated in October 1923 contemplates the revision of the constitution, powers and functions of local bodies, both urban and rural, so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs. An officer was placed on special duty from October 1923 to examine the whole scheme of local self-government with a view to give the fullest possible effect to this policy. The questions involved engaged the continuous attention of the Government throughout the year, and their proposals were placed before the Representative Assembly in October 1924. Local Self-Government.

iv. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

17. The last meeting of the Assembly under the old constitution was held from the 22nd to 27th October 1223, when 18 interpellations were answered and 199 out of 308 representations were discussed. Four special subjects *viz.*, Irrigation Bill, maintenance of restored tanks, Press legislation and improvement of the process service, were placed before the Assembly, but only the last one was discussed and the rest were decided to be referred to the Assembly to be constituted under the Reforms. On the last day, the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja regarding the constitutional developments which he was pleased to sanction was read out by the Dewan.

After the joint inaugural meeting of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, to which reference has been made in paragraph 13, the Assembly elected 8 members from among themselves to the Legislative Council. The first session of the reconstituted Assembly for the transaction of regular business was held from the 9th to 17th June 1924. The main business of the session was the discussion of the budget. The Assembly was consulted in regard to the following nine bills, *viz.*,

(1) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.
(2) Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
(3) Lepers Bill.
(4) Bill to amend the Law relating to the control of the publication of newspapers.
(5) Bill to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867.
(6) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.
(7) Bill to amend the Factories Regulation.
(8) Bill to amend the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation.
(9) Bill to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of all the above bills. Out of 105 representations on the agenda, only 50 were taken up for want of time. The Government promised to examine the rest and take suitable action.

v. Important events and administrative measures.

18. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, First Member of Council, was permitted to retire with effect from 1st April 1924 and Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. Mir Hamza Husein and Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, were confirmed as First and Second Members of Council respectively.

19. Abnormal and unprecedented rainfall during the second week of July 1923 followed by a heavy second outburst of the monsoon in the first week of August, brought on floods which caused considerable damage especially in the *Malnad*. About 1,600 acres of land on the banks of rivers were washed away. Seedlings in parts of Shimoga and Kadur districts were destroyed and sand was deposited on wet and garden lands, some of which were badly cut up and rendered unfit for cultivation. One hundred and fourteen tanks were breached or damaged and a large number of houses destroyed in the Shimoga district. In the Hassan and Kadur districts, there were a few landslips, some cattle were lost, and several roads and bridges suffered a certain amount of damage. Only the town of Harihar and the neighbouring villages on the banks of the Tungabhadra suffered in the Chitaldrug district, Floods in the Malnad.

while the damage in the Cauveri basin was comparatively insignificant. The measures of relief sanctioned included the grant on a liberal scale of *takkavi* loans, free grant of money, timber and bamboos for the reconstruction of houses and the remission of assessment during *jamabandi* in the case of garden and wet lands seriously damaged by the floods. Roads, bridges and tanks damaged by the floods were repaired and communications restored. Seed grain was distributed to the ryots at concession rates and gratuitous relief was given to persons rendered destitute by the floods.

Drought and distress in the maidan.

20. While the *malnad* or the western portion of the State suffered on account of floods, the eastern portion or the *maidan* parts experienced serious drought. The failure of the south-west monsoon in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, and parts of Bangalore, caused considerable anxiety. When the north-east monsoon also failed the situation became somewhat serious. The area under cultivation decreased by 1,96,186 acres and the yield under the main crops was 4 to 6 annas in the rupee in all the districts and less than 4 annas in the Kolar and Tumkur districts. There was no marked shortage of food grains, however, but there was much scarcity of drinking water and fodder for cattle. Owing to the shortage of fodder, considerable number of cattle were sold away at a sacrifice. In the affected areas, grants to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,30,000 were sanctioned for sinking temporary wells and starting small relief works to provide labour for cooly classes as far as possible near their homes. State forests and date reserves were thrown open for the grazing of cattle. In addition to about Rs. 2,000 spent on gratuitous relief, a sum of Rs. 5,35,460 was sanctioned for the grant of *takkavi*, land improvement and subsistence loans. A large quantity of hay was stocked in a Central Camp in the *malnad*, where cattle moved from the affected parts were to be fed free. Halting camps and free supply of hay at these camps were arranged to facilitate the movement of cattle, but the approach of summer, the long distances to be travelled, and to a certain extent, the reluctance of the people to quit their homes, prevented full advantage being taken of these facilities. In places too far from the *malnad*, depots were opened at convenient centres and hay and straw were sold at concession rates. Special concessions were given to encourage the cultivation of fodder crops in wet lands commanded by river channels.

The relief measures undertaken in connection with the floods and distress cost Government nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. Local bodies like the municipalities and taluk boards and co-operative societies also came to the help of the sufferers with offers of gratuitous relief.

Suits against Government.

21. Courts in Mysore could not hitherto entertain suits against the Government except in very rare cases specifically provided for by statute. The right of suit indicated in certain Regulations remained latent as the procedure to be followed in such cases had not been specified. The remedy, cumbersome and sometimes inadequate, lay in suing the officers for acts done in their official capacity when the Government usually took up the defence. Representations have been frequently made to the Government in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council to amend the law suitably. During the year under report the right of suit against Government was conceded in respect of certain reliefs, and Regulation VII of 1923 was passed specifying the reliefs for which action would lie against Government. At the same time the Code of Civil Procedure was amended by Regulation VIII of 1923 to provide for the necessary procedure.

Law Department.

22. Partly as a result of the concession in respect of suits against Government, referred to above, a law department was created, and the Secretary to Government, Local and Legislative departments, whose post was created in lieu of that of General Secretary, was appointed to advise Government in legal matters and to supervise all litigation in which Government is interested and issue instructions at different stages, when necessary.

23. A whole time Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, was appointed during the year. For reporting more efficiently the proceedings of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly under the new constitution, a reporting section was formed in the General and Revenue Secretariat. After the introduction of the Reforms, the work of translation, which is of a specialised character, assumed greater importance requiring special aptitude and qualifications in the person entrusted with the work. A Government Kannada

ranslator was accordingly appointed from among the best available Mysore candiates. The arrangements that existed for giving publicity to Government measures nd to matters of public policy, were not quite adequate to meet the growing emands of public opinion for the prompt supply of official information in a readable orm. With a view to supplement the existing facilities, arrangements were made o issue to the editors of newspapers every Saturday abstracts of important official apers both in English and Kannada. In furtherance of the same object, the Blue ook Journal, which is a compilation of important official papers, will hereafter be sued both in English and Kannada each month instead of once a quarter.

24. The two branches of the Public Works Department, that of Roads and uildings and that of Irrigation, were again brought together under a single Chief ngineer, the Secretarial functions of these branches as also those relating to the ectrical department being assigned to a separate Secretary to the Government.

Reorganisation of certain services.

25. The reorganisation of the Civil Service and improvement of the pay and rospects of its members with reference to the changed conditions have been ngaging the attention of the Government for some years past. During the year slight improvement was effected in the case of the junior members of the Civil ervice by giving Assistant Commissioners an annual increment of Rs. 25 instead an increment Rs. 50 triennially. In the case of Munsiffs also, the same rate of crement was sanctioned and the biennial increment of Subordinate judges was ade an annual one as in the case of Senior Assistant Commissioners. As regards agistrates, the number in the first grade was reduced, the scale of pay of the cond grade magistrates was fixed at Rs. 250-25-450, and a third grade on s. 150-25-250 was created. Amildars have been placed in the grade of Rs. 150 sing to Rs. 250 by biennial increment of Rs. 25. The minimum pay of acting mildars has been fixed at Rs. 150. All Amildars have also been given a fixed avelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

26. The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions was extended the Kolar district from 1st November 1923, and its extension to the districts of assan and Tumkur was sanctioned at the close of the year. Orders were issued ring the year sanctioning with effect from the commencement of 1924-25 the vision of the administrative and controlling staff of the Education department. stead of two Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction over four districts ch, there will hereafter be a provincial officer for primary, including middle hool education, and another for secondary education, including district normal hools, besides an Inspector to supervise instruction in Science. On the question the admission of the students of all communities into the Sanskrit Colleges of ngalore and Mysore, which had been under the consideration of Government for me time past, orders were issued in June 1924 throwing open the Chamarajendra nskrit College at Bangalore to students of all communities, admission to the aharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore being restricted as before to orthodox ahmins.

The Stores Purchase Committee.

27. With a view to secure all possible economies in the purchase of stores quired annually by the various departments of Government and obtain the best lue for the expenditure incurred, a Stores Purchase Committee was constituted October 1923, composed of the heads of several major technical Departments d two non-official members elected from among the members of the Board of dustries and Commerce, with the Second Member of Council as President. e Committee makes a careful study of departmental requirements, consolidates em and gives wide publicity to arouse competition. Orders to the value of about . 6,09,000 in India and to the value of £115,000 in foreign countries, were ced by the Committee. The Committee estimates that the saving effected by e new arrangement was roughly one lakh of rupees.

The Mysore Gazetteer.

28. The work of bringing out a revised edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer* olumes I and II) was entrusted during the year to Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao, itor, Mysore Economic Journal, on a lumpsum remuneration of Rs. 5,000.

vi. Financial Position.

29. Reference has been made in paragraphs 19 and 20, Chapter I, of the ministration Report for 1922-23, to the measures adopted for augmenting the

revenue and effecting a general improvement in the financial position of the St During the year under report and the previous year the restoration of finar equilibrium has claimed the foremost attention. A careful scrutiny of the situa in the year 1922-23 disclosed that, owing to an increase in the service expendi by about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum on account of improvement of the emolum of the subordinate services, the rise in the cost of materials and other necessa for the different service departments and the necessity to contribute about Rs lakhs from the yearly revenues towards sinking fund and interest charges on loans rendered necessary by the heavy programme of capital works to which State was committed, the annual revenues were inadequate to cover the ani expenditure. It was calculated that in order to restore financial stability, an provement of about Rs. 55 lakhs—21 lakhs to cover the deficit in the ordinary penditure and 34 lakhs towards contributions to the essential reserves— necessary. A programme of financial rehabilitation drawn up that year ai at accomplishing the following main objects during the course of three years, c mencing from the year under report :—

(1) Restoration of the annual Revenue Account as a whole to a condit of equilibrium after making full provision for the service of loans;

(2) Classification of revenues and receipts according to their character of charges according to their nature and the resources from which they should legitimately met;

(3) Separation of pure administration finance from productive works fina with a view to impart stability to both and also to allow, in the interests of de lopment concerns, financial autonomy to the account of productive works.

30. The revenue finances of the State were classified under three parts, v Part 1 to consist of all items of ordinary revenue and normal service expendit including contributions to the Famine and Special Reserves, Part II compris uncertain revenues and receipts of a capital nature to be utilised for non-recurri charges or for capital expenditure, and Part III relating to the net revenue fr financial investments and productive works, to be set apart for meeting the inter and sinking fund charges of the loans raised for financing such works as also for penditure on account of renewals, expansion and development. The subjoi statement shows the position according to the budget of 1922-23, the improveme intended to be secured in the triennium and what was achieved during the y under report :—

STATEMENT

(Figures in Lakhs of R

RECEIPTS	Initial standard on Budget of 1922-23	Improvement to be secured in three years	Position at the end of three years	Accounts 1923-24	Result at the end of the first year	EXPENDITURE	Initial Standard on Budget of 1922-23	Improvement to be secured in three years	Position at the end of three years	
PART I—NORMAL REVENUE AND SERVICE EXPENDITURE.										
Land Revenue	113	10	123	113	...	Direct Demands on Revenue ...	48	...	48	
Forest	29	3	32	36	+7	Palace	24	..	24	
Excise	70	...	70	70	...	Civil Administration	34	...	34	
Income and Miscellaneous Taxes ...	11	3	14	18	+7	Protection	40	...	40	
Stamps	16	6	22	19	+3	Public Works	23	...	23	
Registration	3	...	3	3	...	Moral and Material Development.	50	...	50	
Receipts of Service Departments ...	9	...	9	11	+2	Local Self-Government ...	3	...	3	
Improvement under other heads ...	...	3	3	...	...	Army and Defence	53	...	53	
						Famine Insurance Fund ...	...	5	5	
						Miscellaneous Railway and Electrical Expenditure.	...	...	...	
Total ...	251	25	276	270	+19	Reduction in expenditure ...	...	—7	...	
Deficit	24	...	...	11	+13	Special Reserve for Non-recurring expenditure.	...	3	3	
						Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserves.	...	...	...	
Total ...	275	...	276	281	+6	Total ...	275	1	276	2
PART II—UNCERTAIN REVENUES AND RECEIPTS OF CAPITAL NATURE.										
Surplus Revenue of C. & M. Station	...	...	..	6	+6	Charges against Mining Revenue.	2	...	2	
Mining Revenue	13	...	13	15	+2					
						Total ...	2	...	2	
						Surplus ...	11	...	11	
Total ...	13	...	13	21	+8	Total ...	13	...	13	

STATEMENT—*concld.*

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees.)

RECEIPTS	Initial standard on Budget of 1922-23	Improvement to be secured in three years	Position at the end of three years	Accounts 1923-24	Result at the end of the first year	EXPENDITURE	Initial standard on Budget of 1922-23	Improvement to be secured in three years	Position at the end of three years	Accounts 1923-24	Result at the end of the first year
PART III—REVENUE FROM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS.											
erest	9	...	9	8	−1	Interest on Loans and Sinking Funds.	54	...	54	49	−5
lways (Net)	10	3	13	12	+2	*Deduct*—Contributions from Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund	...	−11	−11	...	...
shnarajasagara Works (Net) ...	27	6	33	29	+2	Industrial Development Reserve...	...	1⅓	1⅓	...	...
ctrical Works (Net)						Irrigation Capital Reserve ...	...	13⅔	13⅔	...	...
dustrial Works	...	...	...	...	...						
n Works	...	3	3	−8	−8						
Total ...	46	12	58	41	−5	Total ..	54	...	58	49	...
ficit	8	...	...	8	...	Surplus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	54	...	58	49	−5	Total ...	54	...	58	49	−5
Total I, II and III ...	310	...	347	332	22	Total I, II & III ...	331	...	347	332	−1
ficit	21	...	...	...	−21	Surplus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	331	...	347	332	1	Grand total ...	331	...	347	332	1

31. The budget of 1922-23 provided under Part I for a revenue of Rs. 251 lakhs and for an expenditure of Rs. 275 lakhs showing a deficit of Rs. 24 lakhs. With a view to wipe out this deficit and also for making a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs as contribution towards famine and special reserves, the results aimed at for achievement in the triennium was to secure an improvement of revenue by Rs. 25 lakhs and to effect a reduction of expenditure by Rs. 7 lakhs. According to the accounts for the year under report, the revenue was Rs. 270 lakhs, or an improvement of Rs. 19 lakhs in the first year, in spite of adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent distress in some parts of the State, affecting almost all heads of revenue. It was, however, not possible to reduce the expenditure or even to keep it at the level of 1922-23 owing to necessary and unavoidable additions under certain heads such as Education. The expenditure was Rs. 281 lakhs, excluding extraordinary expenditure on the introduction of Reforms, the Viceregal Visit and the repair of damages caused by the floods met from the Special Reserve. Compared with the standard of 1922-23 which showed a deficit of Rs. 24 lakhs under this account, the deficit under part I during the year under report was only Rs. 11 lakhs.

32. The account of Productive works (part III) showed, on the standard of the budget for 1922-23, a deficit of Rs. 8 lakhs and the triennial policy aimed at wiping out this deficit and adding annually a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to be devoted to capital purposes, especially the development of irrigation, and the total improvement of Rs. 23 lakhs was intended to be secured by increasing the revenues by Rs. 12 lakhs and reducing the charges on this account by Rs. 11 lakhs by drawing, to a corresponding extent, upon the Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund. The total revenue of this account was proposed to be raised from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 58 lakhs in the triennium. The improvement in the income anticipated under Railways, Krishnarajasagara and Electrical Works is being realised but on account of the losses incurred up to the end of June 1924 on the Iron Works being adjusted during the year, the revenue in part III is even less than that in 1922-23. In the forecast of June 1922 a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was anticipated towards restoring financial equilibrium from the Sterling Debenture Sinking Fund. As a result of the recent orders of the Secretary of State on the representation of the Mysore Government, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum as interest on the Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund will be received for a period of 15 years to begin with.

33. Taking all the parts together, the year resulted in a surplus of about Rs. 25,000 in spite of large unforeseen expenditure including loss on account of Iron Works to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs written off the account and an addition of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Palace Civil List, besides expenditure incurred on distress relief operations, reorganisation of certain services, additional courts and the extension of the scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions into one more district. Judging from the accounts of the two years 1922-23 and 1923-24, it may be fairly be claimed that the position of financial equilibrium has been reached and there is no apprehension of unbalanced budgets in future if normal conditions prevail.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

The term of the Legislative Council, as extended by Regulation II of 19 expired on the 17th August 1923. Elections to the Council were held in Febru and March 1924 and the reconstituted Council met for the transaction of busin for the first time on the 4th April 1924.

2. Ten Bills were pending consideration at the beginning of 1923-24 and f new Bills were introduced in the old Legislative Council in August 1923. Of th the following 11 bills were passed by the old Council :—

(1) Bill to amend the Breach of Contract Act, 1859.
(2) Bill to amend the Village Courts Regulation, 1913.
(3) Bill to provide for suits against Government.
(4) Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.
(5) The Cinematograph Bill.
(6) Bill to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, 1916.
(7) Bill further to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.
(8) Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.
(9) Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(10) Bill to amend the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917.
(11) The Usurious Loans Bill.

The Bill to amend the Municipal Regulation, 1906, was withdrawn and remaining two, *viz.*, the Lepers Bill and the Ancient Monuments Preservation I lapsed on the dissolution of the Legislative Council.

A Bill further to amend the Court Fees Regulation, 1900, was introduce the new Council on the 4th April 1924 and passed at one sitting.

During the Budget Session in June the following bills, on the general princi of which, the opinion of the Representative Assembly had been ascertained, v introduced in the Legislative Council. *viz.*,

(1) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.
(2) Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
(3) Lepers Bill.
(4) Bill to amend the law relating to the control of the publication of newspapers.
(5) Bill to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
(6) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.
(7) Bill to amend the Factories Regulation.
(8) Bill to amend the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation.
(9) Bill to amend the Mysore Securities Regulation.

3. A list of the Regulations passed during the year is given in appendi and their subject matter is indicated below :—

B. Legislative Enactments.

4. *A Regulation further to amend the Village Courts Regulation.*— Regulation provides for the levy of court fees in suits filed in village cour

rates which do not exceed half the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Regulation.

5. *A Regulation to provide for suits against Government.*—This Regulation gives the right of suit against Government in respect of reliefs specified therein.

6. *A Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.*—The amendments effected by this Regulation are of a consequential nature due to the passing of the Regulation to provide for suits against Government.

7. *The Usurious Loans Regulation.*—This empowers courts to give relief to debtors in cases in which interest is considered excessive and the transaction between the parties substantially unfair.

8. *A Regulation to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.*—This Regulation affords protection to a banker crediting a customer's account with the amount of a cheque before its realisation. Formerly, the protection from liability was afforded only on receipt of payment of the cheque.

9. *A Regulation to amend the Breach of Contract Act, 1859, as in force in Mysore.*—By this Regulation the Act is made applicable only to cases where the amount advanced to a labourer does not exceed Rs. 300 and the time for the performance of the contract, when a time is fixed, does not exceed one year. Women are exempted from arrest.

10. *The Cinematograph Regulation.*—This Regulation provides for controlling exhibitions by means of cinematograph with particular regard to the safety of those attending them and also for preventing the presentation to the public of improper or objectionable films.

11. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.*—Provision is made by this Regulation empowering a Deputy Commissioner to recover the arrears of land revenue and other sums recoverable as such, accruing in, and payable to the collector of, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

12. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore University Regulation 1916.*—This Regulation provides for a seperate representation to a faculty in cases in which the Dean of the faculty happens to be an *ex-officio* member of the University Council in any other capacity.

13. *A Regulation to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, 1916.*—The Regulation provides for the compulsory levy of one-fourth the cost of restoration of a tank from the ryots holding lands under the tank, subject to a maximum of eight times the annual assessment.

14. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917.*—Power is taken under the Regulation to require any company even though registered under the old Regulation to drop objectionable words in its name and in the event of failure to do so, to take steps to wind up the company compulsorily.

15. *A Regulation further to amend the Court Fees Regulation, 1900.*—This Regulation was passed as an emergency measure to rectify an error in the amending Regulation of 1922.

16. *The Representative Assembly Regulation.*—This is a new Regulation giving a statutory basis to the Representative Assembly in accordance with the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja and defines the strength, composition, powers and functions of the Assembly.

17. *The Legislative Council Regulation.*—This Regulation gives effect to the revised constitution as ordered by His Highness the Maharaja in His Proclamation dated the 27th October 1923. In the reformed Council, the elected element is increased and a non-official majority is ensured. The Council will have the power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure except those specially excluded from its purview.

18. *A Regulation further to amend the Court Fees Regulation, 1900.*—By this Regulation the amendment made by the Emergency Regulation XVII of 1923 is brought permanently on the statute book. The term "the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" is also defined.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in Force.

19. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, rules regulating the sales of excise privileges were amended during the year and the procedure for transporting opium, liquor or other intoxicating drug requiring permit during transit, was defined. Rules were also framed for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in Mysore. The other rules issued during the year were those under the Mysore Income Tax Regulation V of 1923 and under the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Regulations, XVIII and XIX of 1923.

ii. Military.

Composition and distribution.

20. The Mysore Forces consist of two regiments of cavalry, three battalions of infantry and three troops of bullock transport corps besides the Palace troops. The Mysore Cavalry is comprised of one regiment of Lancers stationed at Bangalore and maintained for Imperial service and another (the Mysore Horse) with headquarters at Mysore and outposts in the frontier taluks of Jagalur and Pavagada. One battalion of infantry is stationed in the districts of Mysore and Tumkur, the second in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar, and the third in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. In view of the reorganisation of the Forces, which is under the consideration of Government, certain reductions in the Transport corps were sanctioned. The actual strength of the forces during the year, as compared with the sanctioned complement, is as hereunder:—

	Commissioned officers		Non-commissioned officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.		Total	
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	40	40	136	138	678	735	4	5	110	109	968	1,027
Infantry ...	53	60	372	384	1,251	1,368	...	...	66	81	1,745	1,893
Transport corps ...	8	10	29	29	168	206	2	2	77	78	304	325

There were 426 Mahrattas, 385 Mahomedans and 25 Christians in the Cavalry; 648 Mahomedans, 270 Christians and 176 Mahrattas in the Infantry and 176 Mahomedans, 26 Gentus, 19 Mahrattas and 8 Christians in the Transport Corps.

Command and recruitment.

21. Lieutenant Colonel B. Chamaraj Urs Sardar Bahadur was in command till the 10th December 1923 when he was succeeded by Major J. A. W. Foottit, I. A., the loan of whose services has been obtained for a period of two years. Pending the reorganisation of the Forces, enlistments were few and great care was exercised in the choice of recruits with a view to form well-disciplined and efficient troops in course of time. Only 14 recruits were enlisted in the Mysore Horse and 108 in the Infantry. Owing to the paucity of horses in the Cavalry regiments, the system of boarding out of horses was ordered to be stopped.

The Mysore Lancers.

22. The regiment of the Lancers was, as usual, exercised in mounted and dismounted drill, sword, rifle and lance practices and received Hotchkiss gun instruction. Special attention was paid to individual training in accordance with the programme drawn up by the Military Adviser. Lectures on several technical subjects were arranged for and instruction in mental training was imparted to officers on the lines indicated in the special programme of the Technical Adviser for musketry, Indian State Forces. Six candidates attended the Vickers gun course at Madras and passed creditably, while a candidate for the third and another for the fourth combind rifle and light gun course, Pachmarhi, duly qualified themselves. Two candidates, one for the second and the other for the third qualifying signalling course at Poona, passed with distinction, and a distant signalling course from Nandi to Hebbal (a distance of 30 miles) was successfully carried out both during day time and at night. One candidate was returned as a second class assistant instructor from the Physical training school, Ambala, and a farrier obtained a

Drill and training.

diploma in the Veterinary College, Lahore. The results of the different events in which the forces took part are as follows :— Sports.

Event	Those who took part	Results
1. Rifle associations.—		
(a) Army rifle association (India) 'Scindia cup' and 'Military Adviser's cup'	.....	Results were satisfactory
(b) South India rifle Association ...	8 officers and 24 other ranks	Won 5 cups, 1 gold, 9 silver and 16 bronze medals and 45 money prizes
2. Horse shows at the Residency ...	Competitors from the Lancers	Won 5 cups and 2 money prizes
3. Regimental sports.—		
(a) 20th Brigade R. F. A. annual sports	3 officers ...	One officer won a cup (second prize)
(b) Regimental sports of the VVI Dragoons	2 officers ...	One officer won a cup (first prize)
4. Polo.—		
(a) H. H. the Maharaja's challenge cup	Mysore Lancers' A & B teams	B team won the cup
(b) Bangalore Junior handicap Polo Tournament	Do ...	A team won
(c) H. E. Lord Wellingdon commemoration cup	B team under the designation 'Mysore Cavalry'	Lost
(d) Raja Venugopal challenge cup, Madras District	Do ...	Won the cup
5. Assault-at-arms ...	16 officers and 24 other ranks	Won 24 cups and 2 silver medals

General.—Health, discipline, horses, etc.

23. In connection with the Viceregal visit, mounted and dismounted details, aggregating one squadron in strength, were sent for escort and guard duties at the Capital and at the shooting camp in Karapur. A detachment of 8 officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and 17 men was despatched to Delhi to participate in the Unveiling Ceremony of the 15th Cavalry Brigade War Memorial on the 6th March 1924. One squadron of the regiment was ordered for special duty at Mysore during Dasara. The general health of the regiment was good and sanitation of the lines fair. During the latter part of the year, there was some laxity in discipline among certain officers which has been suitably dealt with. On the 1st July 1923, there remained 305 horses on the strength of the regiment. One pony was transferred from the Kunigal Stud Farm, 4 were sold, 2 died, one was destroyed and one temporarily transferred to Kunigal, leaving 298 horses on the 30th June 1924. The condition of the horses was satisfactory. The Lancers Co-operative Society has developed and shown satisfactory progress in all branches of its activities.

The Mysore Horse.

24. The regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill and squadron training. The dismounted details of the regiment were trained in infantry drill and movements, to enable their being transferred to the infantry, if necessary, on the impending reorganisation. The usual musketry practices were carried out during the year. Discipline was maintained satisfactorily. The Riding School had 14 recruits on the 1st July 1923; 12 were admitted afresh and 10 discharged as qualified during the year. The two outposts furnished by the Mysore Horse for frontier patrol in the taluks of Jagalur and Pavagada continued at those places. The strength of the horses in the regiment on 1st July 1923 was 155. No additions were made during the year, but 11 horses were sold and one died, leaving 143 horses at the end of the year. The condition of the horses was good.

Infantry.

25. The actual strength of the three battalions of infantry was 1,745 as against 1,758 in the previous year. Against 108 recruits enlisted, there were 119

30. The number of cognisable offences and their disposal as compared with the previous year is as follows :— Statistics of Crime.

—	Opening balance	Number reported	Total	Transferred to British police	Investigation refused	Declared false or non-cognisable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1922-23 ...	4,497	6,410	10,907	4	290	1,516
1923-24 ...	3,896	6,956	10,852	15	368	1,907

—	Returned as undetectable	Struck off on A form	Withdrawn	Compounded	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Pending
	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14
1922-23 ...	1,035	87	24	112	2,681	1,255	7	3,896
1923-24 ...	998	67	41	157	2,862	1,038	..	3,399

One thousand one hundred and eighty five cases on charge sheets and 1,152 cases reported as false, etc., were pending with the magistrates and 1,218 cases were under investigation with the police at the end of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of cases pending both with the magistrates and the police. The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the police was 9,976 (6,656 arrested, 413 who appeared before the magistrates under orders and 2,907 pending from the previous year) as against 10,040 in 1922-23. Out of these, 130 persons were evading arrest, 498 were released by the police under section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 24 were released by the magistrates before trial, 3,769 were convicted, 2,596 were acquitted or discharged and 2,711 remained in custody at the close of the year pending investigation or trial. The total number of non-cognisable cases entertained by the magistrates during the year was 9,047 or 1,353 less than in the previous year and including the number pending from the previous year, the total number of cases dealt with was 10,773. The percentage of conviction in these cases was 22·3 against 27·3 in the previous year. Inclusive of 3,098 persons who were under trial at the beginning of the year, 20,767 persons appeared before the courts in the above cases. Of the 14,640 persons tried, 2,834 were convicted and 11,086 acquitted or discharged. One thousand and twenty one persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 53 died or escaped, 1,265 were concerned in cases which were compounded or withdrawn and 143 in cases transferred and the remaining 3,645 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. One hundred and thirty three persons concerned in 95 cases were arrested by the village police as against 74 persons in 59 cases in the previous year; of those arrested, 84 persons were convicted, 20 were acquitted or discharged, 14 were released by the police, 6 were transferred to other jurisdictions and 9 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. During the year under report, 491 cognisable and 75 non-cognisable cases were referred to the police for enquiry as against 558 and 11 cases respectively in the previous year. The largest number of sessions cases was in the Tumkur district and the highest percentage of convictions was in cases for the Mysore city, the Railways and the Kolar district. As compared with the results of the previous year, there was a slight improvement in the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained but the percentage of persons convicted fell from 50·7 to 40·2. The total number of cases of serious offences against person, including those pending from the previous year, was 1,091 as against 1,077 in the previous year. Twenty five cases of murder out of 59 ended in conviction. Twenty two murders were reported to be due to intrigues about women, 8 to land disputes and ill-feeling, 9 were cases of infanticide and 20 were due to other causes. Out of 1,918 persons

convicted of offences relating to coin under chapter XII and to property under chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 206. The total value of property lost and recovered in 2,524 cognisable cases was about Rs. 2,09,511 and Rs. 1,11,482 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,25,891 and Rs. 82,782.

Working of the Arms and other Regulations.

31. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 21,082 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1923 as against 20,300 in the previous year. There were 44 prosecutions involving as many persons for breach of the provisions of this regulation or the rules framed thereunder, of which 3 were withdrawn, 25 ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 3 cases involving 3 persons pending disposal at the close of the year. Neither guns nor ammunition were manufactured during the year. Eleven persons concerned in two cases were prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, 10 of whom were convicted and the remaining one was evading trial. One hundred and seventy nine juveniles were warned as first offenders under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation and one person was convicted in the Chitaldrug district. No cases were dealt with under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation in the districts of Kadur and Hassan but 9 cases relating to coffee were registered for the offences of theft, etc., under the Indian Penal Code. Three of these cases resulted in conviction and one in acquittal. During the calendar year 1923, the number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was the same as in the year previous, *viz.*, 283. The amount of license fee realised was Rs. 1,912 as against Rs. 1,810 in the previous year. One case involving four persons for violation of the provisions of this Regulation ended in conviction. The total number of processes, including those under the Breach of Contract Act, issued, executed and unexecuted during the year was 1,44,968, 1,17,122 and 25,634 as against 1,42,848, 1,15,972 and 25,260 respectively in the previous year. The remaining 2,212 were pending with the police at the close of the year.

Detection and prevention of crime.

32. The criminal investigation staff was, in addition to the usual work, employed in enquiring into certain important cases, such as sandalwood smuggling in the Kolar district, and running-train thefts between Nidavanda and Hirehalli stations. The staff also helped the local police in the investigation of half a dozen difficult cases. Of the 1,601 known-depredators registered in the several districts and cities, 63 died, 1,264 were present, 164 were out of view, 63 were in jail and 47 were transferred to other jurisdictions. During the year under report, 15 convicted persons were ordered by magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure against 11 in the previous year. Out of 1,918 persons convicted of offences under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, three or more previous convictions were proved against 90. Against 107 in the previous year, 100 persons were proceeded against for vagrancy or bad character; of these, 59 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and five furnished security. Five hundred and ninety four heinous cases were reported during the year and in the investigation of all these, except 29 (relating to the Tumkur district), the District and Assistant Superintendents took part. On the 1st of July 1923, there were 41,429 finger print slips on record to which were added 2,158 slips received during the year. Out of the 2,956 slips received for examination, previous convictions were traced in 566. The finger print expert gave evidence in 30 criminal cases and 35 civil suits and his opinion was furnished in writing in 59 civil suits, 10 criminal cases and 12 departmental cases or 81 cases in all. The number of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 472 consisting of 21,873 persons and 8,255 persons belonging to 497 wandering gangs passed through the State. The gang of *ghatti woddars* residing in the Shimoga district was declared a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Regulation and the total number of persons registered up to the end of June 1924 was 2,000. The number of *Ookads* remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 352 and all of them were reported to be working, except 3 in French Rocks circle and 10 in the Shimoga district, which did not work for want of men.

Finger print.

Criminal gangs.

Ookads.

Inspections.

33. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts and inspected the offices of all the Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendents of Police and inspected in addition, 8 taluk police offices, 48 investigating centres, 13 substations and 10 outposts. The Superintendents of Police of Bangalore, Kolar,

Chitaldrug and the Kolar Gold Fields met as usual the Superintendents of Police of the respective bordering British territory.

iv. Extradition.

34. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903, was 42 consisting of 32 British subjects and 10 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Including the two persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 44 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 4 were acquitted, 24 were convicted and 1 was discharged. Fifteen cases were pending at the close of the year 1923-24.

One hundred and four persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during the year. Of these, 33 were British subjects and the rest subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 40 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 64 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were known only in 4 cases, which ended in conviction.

v. Criminal Justice.

35. The number of Criminal courts exercising original jurisdiction, excluding the Chief Court, was 129 or one more than the number in the previous year, consisting of the courts of three sessions judges, three assistant sessions judges, eight district magistrates, twenty one first class magistrates, twenty one second class magistrates, fifteen third class magistrates and fifty eight benches of magistrates. There was roughly one criminal court for every 228 square miles of the country and 45,426 inhabitants. Number of courts.

36. There was a decrease in the number of offences reported and in the number returned as true, the respective figures being 17,547 and 17,142 against 20,445 and 18,338 in 1922-23. Including 7,961 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year, the total number brought to trial was 36,503 against 40,240 in 1922-23. Of the persons brought to trial, 7,414 or 20·3 per cent were convicted and 20,334 or 55·7 per cent acquitted or discharged. The result of trials before magistrates (excepting sessions cases) of offences against person and property and under local and special laws as compared with the previous year was as follows:— Original work.

Serial No.	Items	Number of persons							
		For trial		Convicted		Acquitted or discharged		Awaiting trial including those committed for trial, dead or escaped	
		1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
1	Trials before magistrates (excepting sessions cases)	40,209	36,425	7,757 19·2%	7,313 20·1%	24,077 59·8%	20,178 55·3%	7,908	8,402
2	Offences under the I. P. C. affecting human body	15,183	13,033	935 6·1%	850 6·1%	11,498 75·7%	9,313 72·7%	2,681	2,704
	Offences against Property	9,733	9,426	2,133 21·9%	2,064 21·9%	5,176 53·1%	4,449 47·2%	2,344	2,777
3	Offences under special and local laws.	7,152	6,248	4,102 57·3%	3,703 59·2%	2,066 28·8%	1,603 25·6%	969	889

There was a slight increase in the percentage of conviction generally The percentage of conviction on summary trial showed a decrease from 34·5 in 1922-23 to 29·7 in the year under report. The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year has increased though the number of persons under trial was 3,784 less than in the previous year. The average duration of cases has also increased from 48·1 days in 1922-23 to 61·3 days. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the number of cases in which they were involved

were 2,628 and 1,639 respectively as against 2,824 and 1,609 in the previous year. There was an increase of 7 cases under "rape," 71 under "theft" 11 under "cattle theft" and 5 under "receiving stolen property" and a decrease under the other heads. The district magistrates disposed of 14 cases against 17 in the previous year. As many as 5,065 cases involving 8,307 persons were disposed of by the courts of Bench magistrates.

Sessions Courts.

37. Including 20 cases involving 54 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 131 cases involving 304 persons for trial during the year by the courts of sessions. Of these, 112 cases involving 262 persons were disposed of leaving 19 cases with 42 persons pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 48 cases of 161 persons ended in acquittal and 64 cases of 10 persons in conviction. There was an appreciable fall in duration of sessions case from 62·4 in 1922-23 to 51·7 in the year under report. The number of case tried by jury was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, ten and in all the case the sessions judge agreed with the verdict of the jury. Out of 99 cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judge agreed with the assessors in 73 cases, differed from one assessor in 3 cases and from two assessors in 23 cases.

Appeals to Courts other than the Chief Court.

38. There were the appeals of 1,204 persons to be dealt with by the appellat courts other than the Chief Court; those of 889 persons were before magistrate and of 315 persons before sessions judges. Magistrates disposed of the appeals c 777 persons and sessions judges of 239 persons. The number of appeals dispose of was 163 less than in the previous year. The average duration rose from 38 t 45·1 days in the case of disposals by magistrates and from 41·4 to 60·5 days in th case of disposals by sessions judges.

Appeals to the Chief Court.

39. The number of regular appeals filed was 117 or 38 less than in th previous year, of which 109 were against convictions and 8 were filed by Goverr ment against orders of acquittal. Inclusive of 6 appeals pending from the previou year, there were for disposal 115 appeals against conviction. Of the 161 appellant concerned in these cases, the sentences imposed on 45 were reversed or altered, thos on 72 were upheld and the appeals of 3 persons were rejected, leaving the appea of 41 persons in 21 cases pending at the close of the year. In regard to the appeals against orders of acquittal, the orders in 2 cases were reversed and tho in 4 cases upheld and 2 appeals were pending at the close of the year. In additic to these, there were 11 miscellaneous appeals, 10 of which were disposed of durir the year. There was an appreciable fall in the duration of appeals before the Chi Court, *viz.*, from 68·4 days in the year 1922-23 to 43·9 days in the year under repor

Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous Proceedings.

40. Seven cases involving 9 persons were submitted to the Chief Court und section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for confirmation of the sentence of deat In 3 cases involving 3 persons, the sentence was confirmed; in one case involvi one person, the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for lif in one case involving one person, the sentence was set aside and the person set liberty; the remaining two cases involving 4 persons were pending at the close of t year. Forty four cases involving 126 persons were referred to the Chief Court f revision and with 2 cases of 5 persons pending from the previous year, there we for disposal 46 cases of 131 persons, besides applications for revision from 5 persons. Out of the total number, the cases of 42 persons were rejected, t sentence or order passed in regard to 328 persons was confirmed; sentence w enhanced in the case of 7 persons, reduced or altered in the case of 26 and revers in the case of 87; proceedings were quashed in the case of 7, new trial or furth enquiry was ordered in the case of 22 and the cases of 157 persons were pendi at the close of the year. In exercise of the powers of revision, sessions judg and district magistrates had to deal with cases of 530 persons and the cases of 1 of these were pending at the close of the year. All the courts had to deal w 2,707 miscellaneous proceedings involving 3,721 persons against 3,188 concerni 4,192 persons in 1922-23. The number of persons discharged and convicted v 2,044 and 782 respectively, and the cases of 895 persons were pending at the cl of the year.

Punishments.

41. Nine persons were sentenced to death and 12 to transportation for against 8 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons s tenced to whipping was 100 against 59 in the previous year and the num imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour was 11. Seven perso

against 16 in the previous year, were convicted, under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, of having made frivolous or vexatious complaints. The number of persons fined was 5,691 and out of the aggregate amount of Rs. 62,097 imposed as fine during the year, a sum of Rs. 52,768 was realised. The amount of compensation paid to complainants was Rs. 1,208.

Witnesses.

42. Of the 1,10,322 witnesses who attended the courts of magistrates, 1,05,835 were detained for one day, 3,483 for two days, 942 for three days and 62 for four days and more. The number of witnesses actually examined fell from 50,876 in 1922-23 to 47,732 in the year under report and the amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 783 against Rs. 1,738 in the previous year. In the courts of sessions, 1,566 witnesses were examined against 1,456 in 1922-23 and the allowances paid to these witnesses amounted to Rs. 2,673 against Rs. 2,763 in the previous year.

European British Subjects.

43. Nine cases involving 10 persons came up for trial before justices of the peace, of which 3 cases involving 3 persons ended in conviction, 4 cases involving 5 persons in acquittal or discharge and the remaining 2 cases involving 2 persons were committed to the High Court Sessions, Madras.

Inspections.

44. The Chief Judge inspected 6 subordinate courts and the two puisne judges inspected 10 courts in all. The district magistrates of Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan inspected all the courts, and the district magistrates of the remaining districts most of the courts, in their jurisdiction.

vi. Civil Justice.

Number and jurisdiction of courts.

45. In response to repeated representations for an increase in the number of civil courts, on the ground of congestion of work and delay in disposal of suits in most courts, two additional munsiffs' courts—one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore—were established during the year under report and a third munsiff's court at Seringapatam was also sanctioned for six months, but subsequently continued to the end of the year. The second munsiff's court at Tumkur, which had continued on a temporary footing for over 5 years, was made permanent with separate territorial jurisdiction. There were, thus, at the close of the year, besides the Chief Court and the village courts, three district courts, three subordinate judges' courts and twenty four munsiffs' courts, including the additional and temporary munsiffs' courts.

Original work.

46. The following statement gives the details of institutions, disposals and the average duration of suits in the different courts, as compared with the year 1922-23 :—

	1922-23				1923-24			
	Munsiffs' courts	Sub-judges' courts	District courts	Total	Munsiffs' courts	Sub-judges' courts	District courts	Total
Opening balance	17,039	2,407	152	19,598	15,234	2,385	148	17,767*
Refiled and remanded	1,280	219	1	1,500	1,265	6	9	1,280
Number instituted—								
O. S.	15,059	262	84	36,371	13,615	205	49	33,114
S. C.	16,419	4,547	...		14,930	4,315	...	
Total for disposal ...	49,797	7,435	237	57,469	45,044*	6,837	206	52,087
Number disposed of	34,563	5,032	89	39,684	31,333	4,161	72	35,566
Number pending	15,234	2,385	148	17,767	13,711	2,676	134	16,521
Average duration (in days)—								
Contested	502·8	406·5	819·7	...	536·3	391·9	967·01	...
Non-contested	83·4	113·7	121·6	...	74·7	111·03	125·1	...
Percentage of disposal to number of cases	69·7	67·7	37·5	...	69·5	61	35	...

* Includes 74 transferred from one court to another.

The decrease in institutions was mainly due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions prevailing in most parts of the State. The average duration of contested suits, ordinary and small cause taken together, rose from 492·8 to 524·3 days, due chiefly to the disposal of a large number of old suits which under instructions of the Chief Court, received preference over later institutions. As compared with the results of the previous year, there was an increase in the percentage of disposals after contest and a corresponding decrease in that of uncontested disposals.

Miscellaneous Cases.

47. Including 3,786 cases pending at the close of the year, there were for disposal 11,509 miscellaneous cases against 11,850 in the previous year. Of these, 1,159 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,725 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 220 for review of judgment, 315 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the rest, *viz.*, 7,090 related to other matters. The number of cases disposed of was 7,835 against 8,064, leaving 3,674 cases pending at the close of the year.

Village Courts.

48. There were 211 courts in existence at the beginning of the year; 9 courts were newly opened and 20 abolished during the year under report. The total number at the close of the year was 200.

Appellate jurisdiction.— (1) Sub-Judges Courts and District Courts.

49. The appeals that the subordinate courts had to deal with consisted of 888 cases pending from the previous year and 781 fresh ones (excluding 46 transferred from one court to another) bringing the total number of appeals for disposal to 1,619 as against 1,523 in the previous year; of these, 550 were before the sub-judges and 1,069 before the district judges. The aggregate value of appeals instituted was Rs. 2,27,337 against Rs. 2,01,234 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 588 against 635 in 1922-23 and the number left pending therefore rose from 888 in 1922-23 to 1,031. In the Mysore division, the number of appeals pending rose by 58 in spite of an increase in disposals, as there was an increase in the number of institutions but the rise in the number pending in the Shimoga division was due to less disposals. There was a rise in the average duration of appeals both in the district courts and sub-judges' courts from 322 to 421 days in the former and from 488 to 557 days in the latter. The number of miscellaneous appeals in the district courts arising out of execution and other proceedings was 195, of which 95 were disposed of, leaving 100 pending at the close of the year.

(2) Chief Court.

50. The appellate work of the Chief Court resulted in an increase in disposals under all heads, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year	For Disposal						Disposed of						Pending					
	First appeals	Second appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Civil petitions and Civil Revision petitions	Reference under Section 113, C. P. C.	Total	First appeals	Second appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Civil petitions and Civil Revision petitions	Reference under Section 113, C. P. C.	Total	First appeals	Second appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Civil petitions and Civil Revision petitions	Reference under Section 113, C. P. C.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1922-23	714	294	80	304	2	1,394	247	170	60	242	2	721	467	124	20	62	...	673
1923-24	845	243	94	319	9	1,510	309	184	73	255	8	829	536	59	21	64	1	681

Though the disposals of first appeals were larger than in previous years, the number of appeals pending at the end of the year was more which is attributed mainly to fewer transfers to the District Judge, Bangalore, and also to the increase in institutions. There was a fall in the average duration of all classes of appeals—of first appeals from 498 days in 1922-23 to 483·1 days during the year under report of second appeals from 431·5 days to 273·6 days and of miscellaneous appeals from 131·5 days to 83·5 days.

Insolvency.

57. The total number of insolvency petitions for disposal during the year was 661 including 260 petitions pending from the previous year. Of these, 208 were

nted and 30 rejected; 140 were withdrawn and 283 were pending. Receivers re appointed in 17 cases. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents re Rs. 24,748 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 22,578.

52. With 22,542 applications pending from the previous year there were for posal 62,154 applications for execution of decrees, against 62,074 in 1922-23. Of se, 38,418 were disposed of, leaving 23,736 pending. The number of wholly in-ctuous applications was 23,312 or 60 per cent as against 62 per cent in the pre-us year. Immovable property was sold in 2,248 cases and movables in 188. Out 1,493 persons arrested, 117 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in ecution proceedings was Rs. 19,14,534 against Rs. 19,01,614 in 1922-23. Execution of decrees.

53. The number of processes issued during the year was 2,21,313 against 9,052 in 1922-23. The receipts and charges of the process establishments were, spectively, Rs. 1,33,994 and Rs. 1,08,228 against Rs. 1,50,779 and Rs. 1,08,292, th a net saving of Rs. 25,765 against Rs. 42,487 in the previous year. With the l in the number of suits instituted, the number of processes issued and the receipts ereunder, have also decreased. Processes.

54. All the subordinate civil courts in the three judicial divisions were in-ected by the respective district judges, except the courts of the Munsiff, Kolar old Fields and of the Sub-judge, Shimoga. The Chief Judge and the two puisne dges also inspected several courts. Inspections.

The total receipts of the judicial department (Civil) including the Chief Court uring the year under report were Rs. 10,32,585 against Rs. 9,16,992 and the harges amounted to Rs. 6,14,776 against Rs. 5,73,916 in the previous year. En-nced rates account for the increase in the income, in spite of a decrease in institu-ons, and additional courts for the increase in expenditure. Finance.

vii. Prisons.

(FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1923)

55. There were two jails and 78 lock-ups as in the previous year. Accommo-ation for 1,258 persons was available in the two jails and the average population ccommodated was 970·13 against 997·64 in 1922. Accommodation.

56. On the first January 1923, there were 1,195 prisoners of all classes. Fresh dmissions during the year numbered 6,348 or 1,250 less than in the year 1922. The umber of prisoners discharged from all causes was 6,425, leaving 1,118 prisoners at he close of ths year. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 1,208·5 to ,158·1. The number of under-trial prisoners dealt with, including those in con-nement (240) at the beginning of the year, was 3,144 showing a decrease of 1,026 as ompared with the figure for the previous year. Of these, 1,310 were convicted and ,349 were either released or discharged. One died, one escaped and 239 were ransferred, leaving 244 in detention at the close of the year. The daily average umber of under-trial prisoners fell from 263·3 to 217·6, but the average period of letention of prisoners awaiting trial rose from 24 to 25 days. Inclusive of the ten hat remained at the close of the year 1922, there were 171 civil prisoners, of whom 159 were discharged, leaving 12 under detention at the end of the year. The con-vict population on the 1st January 1923, was 945, consisting of 923 men and 22 women. During the year, 2,354 men and 152 women were admitted by direct com-mittal, while 777 convicts were received by transfer, bringing the total number of convicts dealt with to 4,228 as against 4,685 in 1922. Of these, 195 were released on appeal, 2,178 on expiry of sentence, 223 under remission rules and 3 by order of Government on account of sickness. Seven hundred and fifty three convicts were transferred to other jails, two escaped, nine died and three were executed. There were thus 862 convicts at the end of 1923. The daily average number of convicts was 931·3 against 937·6 in 1922. Of those newly admitted, 2,001 or 80 per cent were illiterate and 304 or 12 per cent had been previously convicted. The great bulk of the admissions consisted, as usual, of Hindus who formed nearly 72 per cent and the remaining were mostly Mahomedans and Christians. The number of juvenile Prisoners of all classes.

offenders under the age of 15 fell from 78 to 49 (all boys) of whom 5 had been previously convicted.

Conduct.

57. The conduct of the prisoners was generally good. Two convicts escaped during the year and one of them together with one of those who had escaped during previous years, was recaptured. The number of prison offences rose from 446 to 491. There was, however a decrease in the number of major offences from 94 in 1922 to 67 during the year under report. Cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted rose from 12 to 22. Of the convicts admitted during the year 496 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 867 to rigorous imprisonment, 14 to transportation for life and 6 to death. The term of imprisonment of 1,363 was not more than one month. The number of convicts released under remission rules fell from 267 to 223; and the maximum remission earned in days (by a convict of the Mysore Jail) was 1292. The maximum gratuity earned (by a convict of the Mysore Jail) was Rs. 20-8-9, the average gratuity earned by convicts released being Rs. 0-13-8 against Rs. 1-9-9 in 1922.

Health and Sanitation in Jails.

58. The number of prisoners admitted into hospitals rose from 1,043 to 1,481 the daily average number of the sick from 18·1 to 30·1 and the mortality among them from 9 to 10 of whom one was under trial. The supply of water to jails and lock-ups was wholesome and sufficient.

Miscellaneous.

59. In addition to the arrangement, that exists for the imparting of weekly religious instruction to prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore by teachers of the respective persuasions, a whole-time teacher for the convicts in the Central Jail was sanctioned by Government during the year. The two jails and 23 lock-ups were inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons and 56 of the lock-ups by the District Magistrates. The jails at Bangalore and Mysore were visited both by the official and non-official visitors during the year and the special lock-up at the Kolar Gold Fields by the Inspector-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Education.

Finance.

60. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour rose from Rs. 19,687 to Rs. 20,963, on account of the recovery of arrears. The gross expenditure on prisons during the year amounted to Rs. 1,60,770 as against Rs. 1,60,653 in 1922. The average gross and net cost per head was Rs. 138-13-1 and Rs. 120-8-7 respectively against Rs. 132-14-11 and Rs. 116-10-3 in 1922.

viii. Registration of assurances.

61. A gradual decline in the number of registrations and the total income is perceptible during the last 3 years. Unfavourable seasonal conditions, depression in trade, tightness of the money market are among the probable causes accounting for this decrease. The enhancement of registration fees may also have contributed towards the decrease. As in the previous year, there were 60 special and 18 *ex-officio*, sub-registrars. The number of documents registered, their aggregate value and the total income were Rs. 1,29,269, Rs. 3,86,75,234 and Rs. 3,01,678 against Rs. 1,33,163, Rs. 4,21,12,336 and Rs. 3,14,703 respectively in 1922-23. On account of exemption, total or partial, in respect of 2,039 documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions, the loss to Government in the shape of fees amounted to Rs. 7,301. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,49,541 or Rs. 1,200 less than in the previous year. Of the total number of documents registered, 1,25,621 related to immovable and 2,778 to movable property, 868 were wills and two authorities to adopt. Registration was compulsory in 1,06,422 and optional in 19,199 of the documents relating to immovable property. Six thousand eight hundred and forty-two applications for the transfer of revenue registry were received and sent by the registering officers to the revenue authorities as against 7,510 in the previous year.

Inspection

62. All the sub-registry offices in the State except two were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General or by the District Registrars and *ex-officio* Inspectors of registration offices, and seven out of eight district registry offices were inspected by the Inspector-General.

ix. Municipal Administration.

General.

63. The number of municipalities in the State was 103, *i.e.*, one more than in the previous year. Elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in 37 municipalities during the year. The total strength of the members of all the municipal bodies on the last day of the year was 1,327, of whom 508 were elected and the rest, including 325 salaried servants of Government, were nominated by the Government. The privilege of electing their President was restored to the Bangalore City municipal council and a Municipal Commissioner was also appointed thereto. The Mysore City municipal council had a nominated non-official President.

64. Progress was made in the framing of by-laws by the municipal councils in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts. The provisions of the Municipal Regulation contained in Sections 75 to 79 (relating to the levy of octroi) and Section 120 (i) (powers and duties with regard to stagnant and insanitary sources of water-supply) were made applicable to all minor municipal Councils. Revision of assessment was made by the Gubbi municipal council, revised rates of octroi were sanctioned for the Nanjangud municipal council, levy of octroi was newly introduced in Mayakonda and professional tax was abolished in Tumkur. The municipal councils of Bhadravati, Channagiri, Honnali and Nyamti in the Shimoga District were permitted to levy an education cess at half an anna per each rupee of municipal tax collected and the municipal councils of Jagalur, Hosadurga and Hiriyur in the Chitaldrug district levied the cess.

Sanitary and Water-supply projects.

65. Improvements to the water-supply to Harihar town in the Chitaldrug District at a cost of Rs. 15,000, sanctioned in the previous year, were completed during the year; and the management of the water-supply to the Shimoga town was taken over by the municipal council. The amount allotted during the year for improving the water-supply to Chikmagalur town was Rs. 25,025 including the government grant of Rs. 5,000 and satisfactory progress was shown in the work. The prospectus for the floating of a loan to finance the scheme of water-supply to Tumkur was approved and a project costing Rs. 6,300 for the supply of water to the Devanhalli town was sanctioned on the municipal council of the place undertaking to bear half the cost.

66. To improve the locality on either side of the Vedavati river in the Hiriyur municipality, which was thickly overgrown with prickly-pear, arrangements were made to give out these lands for cocoanut cultivation. An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,722 was sanctioned for improving the drainage in the Tumkur town extension, towards which a State grant of Rs. 5,000 was made. The construction of a Town Hall at Chickballapur at a cost of Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned during the year.

City Improvements, Bangalore.

67. The improvement works in Bangalore City were continued to be carried out under the guidance of the municipal council by the Special Engineer temporarily appointed during the year for this purpose. The construction of the frontage of the general Market and the interior stalls and the cloth bazaar attached thereto, the drainage of the Visvesvarapuram Extension and the laying out of the shop street adjacent to the Hoskote road were the chief improvements which were under progress during the year and the outlay incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 2,02,042.

City Improvements, Mysore.

68. The President of the municipal council continued to be the Chairman of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board. The Board met 14 times during the year. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2,27,988, of which the outlay on acquisition and demolition of property was Rs. 1,34,775, on drainage and sanitary works Rs. 60,673, and on establishment Rs. 30,170. The number of properties acquired was 51. No loans were granted during the year and out of the demand of Rs. 16,899 on account of loans granted in previous years, a sum of Rs. 7,433 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 9,466 to be recovered at the close of the year.

Finance.

69. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,05,168. The income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of 1922-23 were as follows :—

	Items	1922-23	1923-24
	INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal rates and taxes	13,28,126	13,27,304
2	Realizations under special Acts	41,479	34,342
3	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	3,94,251	3,85,085
4	Grants and contributions	1,49,793	1,42,679
5	Miscellaneous	42,599	63,867
6	Public debt	2,41,872	2,02,236
	Total ..	21,98,120	21,55,513
	EXPENDITURE		
1	General administration	2,77,681	2,56,305
2	Public safety	1,22,249	1,63,529
3	Public works executed by the Public Works Department..	58,023	29,091
4	Public works executed by the Civil departments ..	6,00,073	6,23,994
5	Public health and convenience	7,50,667	7,67,842
6	Public instruction	53,450	41,336
7	Contributions	15,261	23,406
8	Miscellaneous	1,33,437	1,72,075
9	Public debt	2,17,454	1,99,317
	Total ..	22,28,295	22,76,895

The income from taxes was Rs. 13,27,304, the non-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 4,19,427 and the income from contributions and other sources was Rs. 4,08,782, being 61·57, 19·45, 18·96, respectively of the total income. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 2,56,305 ; on public safety Rs. 1,63,529 ; on public health and convenience Rs. 7,67,842 ; and miscellaneous and other items amounted to Rs. 10,89,219, being 11·25, 0·71, 33·72, 47·83 respectively of the total expenditure. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 3-11-8 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 2-8-1 in the Mysore city, while it ranged from Re. 0-1-9 in the Mugur municipality (Mysore district) to Rs. 4-7-0 in the Koppa municipality (Kadur district).

x. Administration of District Funds.

Number of Local Boards.

70. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board constituted for the special sanitation of the mining area under the Mysore Mines Regulation, there were, as in the previous year, 8 district boards and 76 taluk boards constituted under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, while the number of Village Panchayets decreased from 822 in the previous year to 809 during the year under report.

There was no change in the constitution of the local boards. Rules relating to the constitution of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, were revised Under the revised rules the strength of the non-official element on the Board as raised from 8 to 11 and power taken by Government to appoint the Vice-President of the Board.

Strength and Meetings of Local Boards.

The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members and it held 6 ordinary and 3 special meetings, the average attendance being 5·3 officials and 6·5 non-officials. There were on the district boards 31 members, of whom 43 were officials, 214 were elected by the several taluk boards, municipal councils and recognised associations, and the rest, *viz.*, 58, were nominated by Government. The taluk boards had 1,241 members, of whom 26 were *ex-officio*, 622 elected and 358 nominated by Government. The district and taluk boards met on an average 5·2 and 6·5 times as against 4·6 and 6·7 times in the previous year.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of these bodies under the main heads as compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Items	1922-23	1923-24
INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
1 Contribution from local Cess	9,44,647	9,49,082
2 House and Mohatarfa taxes	3,48,787	3,37,149
3 Tolls and ferries	43,459	42,029
4 Railway Cess	3,17,029	3,51,513
5 Education Cess	1,96,560	2,57,639
6 Other items	9,83,963	7,43,043
Total ..	28,34,445	26,80,485
EXPENDITURE.		
1 Public Works executed by the Public Works Department..	4,94,029	6,22,685
2 Public Works executed by the Civil Department ...	1,21,222	1,71,398
3 Administration and Collection	1,82,080	1,97,787
4 Public Health and Convenience	5,23,161	5,60,694
5 Miscellaneous	11,69,926	8,76,070
Total ..	24,90,418	24,28,634

Village Sanitation Rules were newly introduced into 133 villages and 639 persons were prosecuted for the breach of the rules, of whom 312 were convicted and fined Rs. 862 in all.

Village Sanitation Rul

A grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by Government for sinking drinking water wells during the year. Three hundred and fifty wells were completed and 981 wells were in progress. On account of adverse seasonal conditions, a larger number of well works had to be undertaken during the year.

Rural Water-supply.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

i. Season and Rainfall.

The year under report was very unfavourable as regards seasonal conditions, though the average rainfall shows an increase due to heavy rains in parts of the *malnad*. The average rainfall for the calendar year 1923 was 39·43 inches as against 35·77 inches in 1922, the normal average corrected up to 1920 being 38·07 inches. Thus there was an increase of 3·66 inches as compared with the previous year and 1·36 inches as compared with the average of the past 48 years. The *mungar* rains culminated in floods in the *malnad* and did considerable damage to agricultural and other property. In the Districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Hassan the rainfall was fairly well distributed but insufficient and it was less than the average in parts of Kolar and Mysore Districts. The *hingar* rains were very disappointing in the dry districts and scanty and unevenly distributed in the other districts, with the result that scarcity of drinking water and of fodder for cattle was generally felt. The early *mungar* rains of April, May and June 1924 relieved the situation to a great extent. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-West monsoon		North-East monsoon		Total	
	April 1923 to September 1923	Average	October 1923 to March 1924	Average	April 1923 to March 1924	Average
Bangalore ...	17·5	21·7	2·1	9·1	19·6	30·8
Kolar ...	11·9	19·0	2·6	9·0	14·5	28·0
Tumkur ...	11·3	18·0	1·2	7·7	12·5	25·7
Mysore ...	17·0	18·5	3·2	9·4	20·2	27·9
Hassan ...	41·9	28·8	2·9	9·7	44·8	38·5
Shimoga ...	77·3	50·2	1·6	7·3	78·9	57·5
Kadur ...	99·9	64·6	2·2	10·1	102·1	74·7
Chitaldrug ...	14·9	15·2	1·0	6·1	15·9	21·3
*Average for the State.	32·5	27·5	2·1	8·6	34·6	36·1

* The average for the State is obtained by adding the rainfall at 77 raingauge stations and dividing the total by 77.

2. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1923 to 30th June 1924) was 389·91 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest registered was 6·99 inches at Dharmpur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi where 17·90 inches were registered on the 7th August 1923.

Out-turn of Crops.

3. The following table gives the average out-turn, in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the State:—

No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923 24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
1	Bangalore	9·00	4·00	10·80	6·40	7·00	4·40	4·00	6·00	10·20	7·0(
2	Kolar	5·36	3·66	7·91	4·18	6·64	4·50	3·82	4·42	11·00	5·3(
3	Tumkur	10·00	6·40	10·00	4·60	7·60	3·60	8·00	4·40	8·00	7·1(
4	Mysore	11·54	7·84	9·38	7·54	8·77	6·31	8·23	6·46	11·39	9·5(
5	Hassan	11·40	7·90	8·80	6·28	8·90	4·78	8·00	4·50	10·70	9·8
6	Shimoga...	8·50	8·50	9·50	6·00	9·00	5·12	9·00	5·83	9·00	7·9
7	Kadur	9·00	10·50	10·00	9·83	10·00	5·33	10·00	6·00	11·00	9·8
8	Chitaldrug	8·50	6·75	7·87	5.25	7·37	3·37	7·37	5·50	8·50	7·8
	Average for the State ...	9·16	6·94	9·23	6·26	8·16	4·67	7·30	5·38	9·97	8·0

4. Compared with previous years, the average yield in 1922-23 was poor enough but during the year under report, it was much worse. The yield under cholam was about 6 annas and under horsegram 3 to 5 annas in all the districts. Kolar and Chitaldrug, as usual, suffered most under all heads and except Kadur, all the other districts also fared badly

ii. Agriculture.

5. On account of the adverse seasonal conditions there was a great diminution in the area under cultivation. The total net area cropped during the year under report was 59,23,773 acres as against 61,19,959 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,96,186 acres. The following statement shows the extent of land under some of the principal crops:— Area cropped.

No.	Crops	1922-23	1923-24	Difference
1	Paddy	7,07,444	6,47,243	—60,201
2	Ragi	22,25,967	21,59,503	—66,464
3	Horsegram	7,11,313	6,28,255	—83,068
4	Cholam	6,89,821	5,91,905	—97,916
5	Sugar-cane	38,123	34,850	— 3,273
6	Cotton	80,606	84,174	+ 3,568

From the above statement, it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year the area under all the crops mentioned, except under cotton, decreased to a great extent during the year.

6. Appendix XX gives details in regard to the agricultural stock in the State, based on the quinquennial census taken in January 1921. As already mentioned, conditions during the year were unpropitious to live stock. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the ryots and the measures instituted by the Government to procure fodder, a large proportion of the cattle, ranging in some places from 50 to 75 per cent of the stock, had to be sold at a great sacrifice, with the result that considerable difficulty was felt in getting lands cultivated. Agricultural Stock.

7. A large proportion of the staff of the agricultural department was engaged for several months in relief work rendered necessary by the abnormal conditions prevailing during the year. Nevertheless progress has been made in research and experiment and along a number of lines of agricultural development. Ragi, which is one of the most important grain crops in Mysore, has engaged continued attention and over 300 varieties were tested during the year. Systematic work on the breeding of *hain ragi* has been carried on continuously for the past 10 years, during which, varieties from all over the State and from practically every ragi growing tract in India, have been grown and studied with the object of obtaining strains which withstand droughts and under average conditions yield more grain and straw than the mixtures that are now being grown. Trials in the Hebbal farm and in the districts have shown that the strain which has been most widely distributed, *viz.*, H22 fulfils these conditions. But the long period that it takes to grow makes it unsuitable for some tracts and attention is now being paid to selections which ripen about two weeks earlier than H22. Some varieties which answer this purpose and promise also a higher yield have been found and distributed on a small scale as an experiment. On the Babbur farm experiments were continued to obtain varieties of cotton likely to prove better than the *sanna hatti* grown on black cotton soils and to replace *dodda hatti* grown on red soils. Considering the large demand for seed from owners of black cotton soil, selection 69 bred on the farm, has made a favourable impression. Four hundred maunds of seed were distributed. For the red soils, as a result of hybridisation, certain strains have been evolved which give high promise. Not only do they possess longer and finer staple than the ordinary *dodda hatti* but they also resist the disease known as *red leaf blight* which causes serious damage to the crop. A small quantity of seed of some of these new strains has been distributed to selected cotton growers for trial. A number of new varieties of sugar-cane were tried on this farm and several of them have shown themselves distinctly superior to *rastale*. Of these varieties, J. 33 A did the best and was

Research and Experiment.

Botanical Section Ragi.

Cotton.

Sugar-cane

Groundnut

closely followed by H. M. 544. The latter was in great demand, not being thin and hard as the former, and over 1,17,000 setts of this variety have been distributed. Two varieties of groundnut are grown in the State, one of which yields high, but takes 5 months to mature and is difficult to harvest, while the other takes only 3 months to mature and is easy to harvest, but gives a decidedly lower yield. Attempts are being made to cross these two types to obtain the early maturity of the one type together with the better yielding quality of the other. The results appear to be promising.

Chemical Section

8. Manurial experiments on ragi, cholam, paddy, sugar-cane and arecanut were carried out during the year. The experiments on ragi carried out on a field scale have shown that an increase of 50 per cent in yield can be obtained by the use of ammonium sulphate and that the investment on this manure gives a good return. Experiments on arecanut have given definite results as regards the effect of nitrogenous and potash manures. Possibilities of the increase in yield by so much as 50 per cent through the judicious use of commercial fertilisers are indicated. In regard to sugar-cane, manurial requirements of the soil vary considerably on different farms. In regard to the investigation of the *spike* disease in sandal, analysis of oil obtained from healthy and spiked sandal trees has so far shown that *spike* disease has no injurious effect on the quality of the oil. Chemical evidence has also been forthcoming that the sandal tree takes from a host plant compounds elaborated by the host.

Mycological Section.

9. *Koleroga* of arecanut and *black rot* of coffee were among the principal diseases, the control of which engaged the attention of the department. Two thousand and seven hundred acres of areca garden were sprayed as against 1,200 acres in the previous year, saving thereby crop estimated at 6 lakhs of rupees. Four hundred sprayers and about 20 tons of chemicals were sold in connection with this campaign. Preliminary work on the control of *black rot* of coffee on coffee estates in the Bababudans was satisfactory. Investigations have shown a number of alternate hosts for the fungi causing the disease and this information will prove of use in combating the disease more successfully. Other fungus diseases under investigation were the *die black* of coffee, *mildew* of betel vine, *ragi smut* and *sandal spike*.

Entomological Section.

10. The campaign against *kambalihula* (*amsacta albistriga*) was carried out in 35 villages in the Kolar District with the result that very little damage was done to the crops. A simple method of control for the *lime-tree borer* has been worked out. Experiments are in progress to discover in the case of *sugar-cane borer* a more convenient method of trapping moths than trash heaps, and a cheaper remedy than fish oil soap to control *mango-hoppers*.

Demonstration Work.

11. Propaganda work, as hitherto, has taken the form of popularisation of improved seeds and implements, the trial and spread of new varieties of crops and the introduction of commercial and other manures in areas where they are not commonly known. The spread of better methods of cultivating individual crops also received attention. The Agricultural and Experimental Union and the rural Co-operative Societies are taking a keen interest in agricultural problems and propaganda, and are assisting the department in various ways. The Union tests implements, seeds, manures and methods of cultivation, and furnishes the department with the results. About 90 Co-operative Societies stocked implements, seed and manure, supplied to them at concession rates, and hired or sold them to the agriculturists.

More than 450 *pallas* of ragi, 200 *pallas* of paddy, 17,00,000 setts of sugarcane, 55 *pallas* of groundnut and about 260 maunds of cotton seed were distributed during the year. The sale of manure of all kinds through departmental agency amounted to 240 tons. The use of oil cakes and ammonium sulphate as manure for sugar-cane is now widely prevalent in areas where they were practically unknown a few years back. Eight hundred ploughs were distributed during the year, besides other agricultural implements.

Agricultural Engineering.

12. The Mysore plough designed by the department of Agriculture, after carefu testing has been manufactured on a fairly large scale by a leading English firm, a attempts to get it made in India were not successful. Reports from the Punjab the United Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, Baroda and Travancore, where consign ments of Mysore ploughs were sent are favourable, and an order for 100 plough has been placed by the department of Agriculture, United Provinces.

The question of designing a seed drill for dry land crops is under investigation. As most of the irrigation wells failed during the year, a well-boring section was sanctioned by Government.

Agricultural Education.

13. Agricultural education was imparted in the Hebbal Agricultural School and the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, Chikkanahalli. The graduating class in the Hebbal School consisted of three students all of whom passed out. During the year under report there were 56 applicants, of whom 37 passed the entrance examination, but only 21 were admitted as the hostel can accommodate only this number. The question of the organisation of an agricultural faculty in the Mysore University is engaging attention. In the Chikkanahalli School where education is imparted in Kannada, carpentry and blacksmithy had to be discontinued for want of funds. Fifteen students finished the course.

Live Stock Section.

14. The Live Stock section of the department is trying to improve the breed of cattle for purposes of draught as well as milk production. The result of the experiments in the Rayankere Dairy Farm show an increase of 25 per cent in the average milk production of each animal. Total production of milk on the farm has increased to 15,000 lbs, though the number of milking cows was reduced from 93 to 86. The breeding of half-bred Holstein stock continued and there were 53 such animals on the farm at the end of the year. The distribution of breeding bulls to private parties could not be extended owing to very unfavourable seasonal conditions. Now that the Amrut Mahal department is transferred to the control of the Live Stock Expert, conditions are expected to improve and within a short time the department hopes to be able to make available a sufficiently large number of bulls for the use of the agriculturists. Sheep breeding continues to engage the attention of the department. Six Merino rams and a similar number of ewes were imported from Australia, all of which except two ewes survived. Cross bred sheep continued to produce three times as much wool as local ones and that of a superior quality. Increases in the number of sheep clipped and dipped were registered in the Sheep Breeders' Association, Kolar, where membership has also increased. Out of a demand for 18 cross bred rams and 90 white ewes, only 5 rams could be supplied.

General

15. The All India Board of Agriculture met at Bangalore in the course of the year and its proceedings were graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja, an act which was greatly appreciated by the members of the Board. Arrangements were made to demonstrate to agricultural workers, who attended this meeting from all over India some of the work that is being attempted in connection with agricultural development in the State and the members of the Board were also taken round the several departmental farms and laboratories.

Civil Veterinary Department.

16. The chief epidemic diseases that the department had to deal with were rinderpest, anthrax, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and black quarter and the number of outbreaks registered was 379, 1909, 488 and 650 against 376,119, 88 and 525 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of outbreaks registered is attributed to more efficient recording and reporting of cattle disease and mortality by the patels. The increase under anthrax, is however, abnormal. As the serum was exhausted and there was some delay in obtaining fresh supplies, the number of preventive inoculations shows a fall from 59,628 to 41,664 in the case of rinderpest and from 24,322 to 16,194 in black-quarter. Adverse seasonal conditions were responsible to a great extent for the heavy mortality.

17. Three new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Veterinary Institutions at work to 23. The number of fresh cases treated in these institutions was 48,105 and the number treated during tours was 15,230 against 46,050 and 15,854 respectively in 1922-23. Owing to the poor condition of the young stock during the year, the number of castrations performed was less than in the previous year, *viz.*, 16,812 against 20,529. There were 16 breeding bulls and 3 buffalo bulls attached to the Veterinary Institutions and the total number of coverings recorded was 1,336. Twenty-nine taluk conferences and 50 cattle fairs were attended by the officers of the department and temporary dispensaries had been opened at all the cattle fairs.

People have begun to realise the importance of Veterinary aid as a factor in agricultural prosperity and offers of contributions towards construction of suitable buildings for locating dispensaries are coming in.

towards interest and principal were Rs. 90,837 and Rs. 4,77,255 respectively. There were four works pending completion at the end of the year for which loans have been granted by Government.

The Mysore Iron Works.

27. The Agency agreement with the Tata Iron and Steel Company was cancelled by mutual consent and the Board of Management was reconstituted in June 1924, with members who are all nominees of the Government. The capital outlay on the Iron Works during the year amounted to Rs. 10·5 lakhs. The principal capital works under construction during the year were the rope-way at Kemmangundi, the end section of the Bhadravati-Kemmangundi tramway, both of which are practically complete, and the Bhadravati-Joldhal tramway. Four thousand tons of ore were brought down the hill by means of the rope-way before the close of the working season.

As a result of the damage caused by the floods, the blast furnace was blown out for a period of seven weeks in July and August 1923. Manufacturing operations were re-started at the end of the latter month and continued without break till the end of the year, except for a short interruption of 9 days in October. The year's working has resulted in a loss of nearly 4½ lakhs of rupees, due partly to the idle-time charges when the furnace was not in blast but mostly to the abnormal decline in prices which fell far below production costs. There is, however, continued increase in production and progressive reduction of costs. To secure better financial results, the establishment of a tar distillation plant and machinery for refining methyl alcohal was sanctioned and it is further proposed to start a foundry to manufacture castings, particularly pipes for which there is a demand in Southern India.

Sandalwood Oil Factories.

28. The sandal oil factory in Bangalore and Mysore worked throughout the year. The year opened with a stock of 68,437 pounds of oil and 147,674 pounds were manufactured during the year. The quantity of oil sold during the year was 165,112 lbs., *viz.*, 141,207 lbs. by the London Agents and 23,905 lbs. by the factories locally, and allowing for wastage and the quantity of oil distributed as samples, the stock at the close of the year stood at 50,459 lbs. The gross realisations for the year were Rs. 27·43 lakhs. Excluding the manufacturing charges of Rs. 5·45 lakhs and the marketing charges of Rs. 1·90 lakhs, the net sandalwood oil revenue to the State for the year was Rs. 20·07 lakhs. The arrangement for the sale of sandalwood oil entered into with Messrs. Whiffen and Sons, Ltd., London was terminated at the beginning of the year and Messrs. the Essenflour Products, Ltd., Mysore, were appointed agents instead.

Factories.

The total number of factories in the State (excluding those in the Civil and Military Station) employing on an average ten or more persons daily was 475 and these afforded employment to about 55,105 persons. The factories consisted of cotton and woollen mills, rice mills, sandalwood oil factories, tanneries, ginning factories and presses, oil mills, brick and tile works, wood works, coffee estates, mines, etc. During the year, there was no scarcity of employment for persons engaged in manual and industrial work.

v. Trade and Commerce.

29. The foreign trade of the State continued to pass through a period of depression. The total approximate value of the year's imports and exports are estimated at 12 and 13 crores of rupees respectively as against 14·05 and 13 crores in 1922-23. As compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the imports of yarn and piece goods, coal and coke, wrought iron and steel, machinery, silk goods and salt. There was a noticeable rise in the imports of rice and silver bullion. With regard to exports the year under report witnessed a decided improvement as there was an advance in the exports of jaggery and unrefined sugar, hides and skins, raw silk and cotton, oil seeds, bones and oil cakes, cardamoms, etc. Slight decreases were recorded under tanning barks, copra, fresh fruits, vegetables and mineral ores. A pamphlet was published in connection with the British Empire Exhibition explaining the chief resources of the State in relation to foreign trade. A sufficient number of sets of weights and measures were made available for sale to the public.

vi. Association for banking, trading, etc.

30. The subjoined statement shows the position of the co-operative societies in the several districts as compared with their position in the previous year:— Co-operative Societies.

Strength and financial position.

District	Number of societies		Number of members		Share capital		Working capital		Reserve fund	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1223-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1922-23
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	298	293	26,153	23,226	12,45,799	13,03,765	38,51,245	39,87,951	3,52,386	4,01,921
Kolar ...	153	146	10,889	9,276	5,84,517	3,73,496	8,64,302	8,81,805	1,10,531	1,27,800
Tumkur ...	257	236	14,802	11,847	4,42,715	4,28,132	11,20,112	12,19,019	1,63,643	2,02,638
Mysore ...	192	204	15,338	15,866	6,68,919	6,98,340	11,23,791	12,37,329	1,61,762	1,84,380
Hassan ...	209	189	7,585	8,680	1,93,929	6,98,692	4,18,247	4,17,619	71,865	87,942
Shimoga ...	193	187	8,853	9,047	2,23,270	2,34,617	3,82,879	4,39,590	59,766	72,593
Kadur ...	103	99	5,929	6,382	2,09,823	2,12,879	3,62,989	3,74,776	55,015	64,628
Chitaldrug ...	136	133	5,766	4,879	1,22,145	1,01,019	2,85,913	1,86,856	41,389	43,000
Total for the State ...	1,541	1,487	95,315	92,203	34,91,117	35,50,920	84,09,478	87,44,945	10,16,357	11,84,902

31. Sixty new societies were registered and the registration of 113 societies was cancelled in the course of the year. The number of societies at work at the close of the year therefore decreased from 1,541 to 1,487. These were composed of 2 financing banks, 5 district central banks, 11 federal banking unions, 1,184 agricultural societies and 285 non-agricultural societies. The registered societies had 92,203 members in all as against 95,315 in the previous year, showing a fall 3·2 per cent. The total working capital of all the societies rose from Rs. 84,09,478 to Rs. 87,44,945. Deposits attracted during the year amounted to Rs. 32,93,589 while the sum withdrawn was Rs. 29,48,073 and the total amount held in deposit at the end of the year by the registered societies was Rs. 32,70,163 which works out to Rs. 35·4 per member, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 29,24,647 and Rs. 30·7 respectively. The reserve funds of the societies aggregated Rs. 11,84 902 against Rs. 10,16,357 in the previous year. The total transactions of all the societies in the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2 77,40,951 as against Rs. 2,54,27,796 in the previous year but the net profits decreased from Rs. 3,99,272 to Rs. 3,79,590. The cost to Government for working the department was Rs. 1,07,000 as against Rs. 1,14,000 in 1922-23, the societies themselves spending Rs. 1,11,260 on account of establishment, contingencies, bonuses, etc.

32. The two principal central financing institutions were, the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., with jurisdiction over the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., with jurisdiction over the remaining five districts. The former had a working capital of Rs. 12,07,009 and the latter Rs. 5,70,195. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank which finances societies only, helped the affiliated societies, particularly those in the Tumkur district, to tide over the distress during the year by granting loans to the extent of nearly Rs. 70,000 for agricultural requirements. Central Banks.

33. Of the 1,469 primary societies, 1,184 were agricultural and 285 were non-agricultural. As many as 1,130 of the agricultural societies were credit institutions for helping the members with cheap credit. A majority of them have adopted unlimited liability with shares of the value of Rs. 5 to 10 each. In addition to these, there were other societies 108 in number, non-credit in form and started with special reference to the development to agricultural co-operation. These were either "supply societies", obtaining for their members, good seed, improved implements and manure or "sales societies" effecting sales of the produce to the best advantage of their members. Many of the "supply societies", for want of sufficient work throughout the year, were in a dormant condition and were closed. Of the "sales societies", those at Hakkre and Heggodu in the Sagar taluk did good work during the year. With 80 garden owners as members and a working capital of Rs. 5,320, the two societies are reported to have effected sales of arecanut grown by the members to the extent of 3,000 maunds at an estimated profit of Rs. 10,000 over and above what the members would otherwise have obtained. The membership of agricultural societies decreased from 49,659 to 47,133. The total working capital of these societies during the year amounted to Rs. 24,60,524 and their reserve fund increased from Rs. 3,36,460 to Rs. 3,81,693. Primary Societies. Agricultural.

Non-agricultural.

34. There were 285 non-agricultural societies with 42,731 members against 27[illegible] in the previous year with 43,253 members. One hundred and seventy-seven of these societies were credit institutions, situated mostly in the cities and towns. Eighty two of them were stores societies which made purchases during the year to the value of Rs. 9,89,655 and whose sales amounted to Rs. 10,69,841, the transactions resulting in a profit of Rs. 39,036. The number of Weavers' societies continued the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 42 but owing to adverse seasonal condition and the dullness in the cloth market, there was a fall in the business of these societies. The weavers in the districts of Tumkur and Kolar suffered badly during the year and a sum of Rs. 6,750 was advanced to them through the co-operative societies. The Gudigars' societies at Sagar and Sorab worked well during the year. For the benefit of the depressed classes, there were at the end of the year 5[illegible] societies as against 39 in the previous year but for want of a sufficient number of earnest workers, these societies have not been showing much progress. Of the 5[illegible] grain banks at the beginning of the year, as many as 20 which had been in a moribund condition for a long time, were closed, leaving 32 working at the end of the year. The principal grain dealt with by these banks was ragi which was collected as share capital, lent out to members in time of need at easy rate of interest and recovered during the harvest season.

Co-operation in the Malnad.

35. With the formation of a separate division, under a whole-time Assistant Registrar, the societies in the *malnad* are reported to have shown improvement in their working. Eight new societies were registered and 18 societies which had not started work for a long time after registration were cancelled. There were, thus 212 societies in the *malnad* against 222 in the previous year. In spite of the decrease in the number of societies, the membership rose from 11,100 to 12,100 and the working capital from Rs. 5,50,000 to Rs. 7,00,650.

Litigation.

In respect of suits by co-operative societies, the rate of court fee leviable was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of the rate fixed for the civil courts. Power was also given to the Registrar to entertain suits without the pre-payment of the court fee, and to recover the same as a first charge on the decree. One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine suits were filed during the year, and including 93 pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal was 2,789. Of these. 2,223 were disposed of during the year (149 suits by the Registrar) leaving 566 pending at the close of the year. Including 3,212 decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year, there were in all 5,389 decrees of which only 1,962 were executed, leaving a large balance of 3,427 pending execution at the close of the year.

General.

36. The report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee which contains many valuable suggestions was published during the year. In accordance with the Committee's recommendation to consolidate the movement, endeavours were made to revive the dormant societies and weed out such of them as showed no signs of improvement. The economic condition of members of 48 societies was examined during the year and this work has so far been completed in respect of 590 societies. The number of societies inspected by the departmental officers and Inspectors was 1,1[illegible] of which the accounts of 635 were fully audited. One hundred and five societies made their own arrangements for getting their accounts audited at their own cost by special auditors appointed by them.

Agricultural Banks.

37. The total assets and liabilities of the two existing agricultural banks at Palhalli and Hongenahalli amounted on the 30th June 1923 to Rs. 16,134 and Rs. 12,843 respectively. Six of the defunct banks are still indebted to the Government to the extent of Rs. 22,699-0-6, inclusive of interest, after deducting a sum of Rs. 504-11-3 recovered from two of them during the year.

Joint Stock Companies.

38. On the 31st March 1923, there were 108 (95 public and 13 private) joint stock companies, limited by shares, with authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital amounting to Rs. 8,05,45,100, Rs. 2,01,24,100 and Rs. 1,31,48,973 respectively. Five companies, all public and Indian, were newly registered, while one public company with the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 2,975 respectively ceased to work during the year. Besides this one of the companies newly registered during the year also ceased to work in respect of which, however, the liquidation proceedings have not been completed. T[illegible]

Mysore Premier Metal Factory, Ltd., which had been registered as a private company converted itself into a public company during the year.

39. There were thus 112 companies at work on the 31st March 1924, of which 100 were public and the rest private. Of these 46 were classed as banking, loan and insurance, 2 as transit and transport, 41 as trading and manufacturing inclusive of 5 companies for printing and publishing) and 8 mining and quarrying companies, while 9 were mills and presses, one was an estate and 2 were theatres. The remaining three were other companies not falling under the above heads. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of all these companies amounted to Rs. 8,53,90,100 Rs. 2,35,69,090 and Rs. 1,66,09,347 respectively. The number of companies limited by guarantee remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 9. There were 21 certified auditors on the 31st March 1924.

40. During the year, action was taken against one company for failure to submit the annual balance sheet but the complaint was withdrawn as the balance sheet was received subsequently. On the 31st March 1924, there were (inclusive of two companies registered afresh) 26 companies incorporated outside the State, which had places of business established within the State. Of the two companies newly registered, one had been incorporated in the Straits Settlements and the other in Madras.

41. Twenty-seven societies were registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation of 1904, bringing the total number of societies at work on the 31st March 1924 to 103. The large number of fresh registrations during the year is due to the grant of increased representation in the reformed Representative Assembly and Legislative Council to minorities and special interests through associations duly registered under the Regulation referred to above.

vii. Transfers of land.

42. There were 4,493 transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 47,078 acres as against 3,501 transfers involving 33,982 acres in 1922-23. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 13,811 involving 75,196 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 14,903 transfers and 69,073 acres respectively.

viii. Condition of the People.

43. The general conditions prevailing during the year were not such as to promote the prosperity of the people. The floods in the *malnad* breached or damaged tanks, destroyed houses and other property and rendered lands unfit for cultivation, besides washing away crops. In the greater portion of the *maidan*, a certain amount of distress prevailed as a result of failure of rains. Though no serious shortage of food-grains was experienced, water was scarce and fodder hardly available. The condition of the agriculturists who form the bulk of the population, was therefore far from satisfactory. The poor and middle classes of non-agriculturists with fixed incomes, especially in towns, continued to suffer on account of the high cost of the necessaries of life. Prices of almost all staple food grains, which were high enough already, showed a further tendency to rise. For the cooly classes wages ruled high and work was available. From the point of view of health also, the year under report was a bad one. In the latter part of the year, cholera was virulent in Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, and claimed as many as 6,759 victims. In the Mysore district alone, there were 2,041 deaths from small-pox and plague was prevalent in all the districts. Relapsing fever and malaria prevailed in the malnad districts and the mortality from all causes was more than in the previous year.

ix. Forest.

Classification and area.

44. At the close of the year, the total area of the State forests stood at 3312·60 sq. miles and the area of the reserved lands at 462·58 sq. miles. The area of village forests was practically the same as in last year, 2·38 sq. miles having been added and 3·38 sq. miles disafforested. The unclassed or public forest lands comprise all district forests and Amrut Mahal *kavals* and cover an area of nearly ten thousand square miles. Three of these Amrut *kavals* which were brought under the care and management of the Forest department during the previous year continued to receive the benefit of district forest conservancy and in regard to the other lands the recent orders of Government constituting minor forests are expected to afford some measure of protection.

Settlement, demarcation and survey.

45. Since the abolition of a full time officer for forest settlement, the work has devolved on the Revenue sub-division officers and the progress in settlement has been slow. Only four blocks were settled during the year while 68 are still pending settlement. About 88 miles of forest boundaries were newly demarcated, 20 miles of which were permanent lines. In the Sagar division, the frontier line was cut for a further distance of 8 miles. In connection with the boundary dispute with the Madras Government in the Molakalmuru taluk, it is reported that the joint survey party has finished the marking of the boundary line. Of the existing lines, 3,041 miles were re-cleared as fire-breaks. Twenty-three forests comprising an area of 52 square miles were surveyed during the year, of which State forests represent 27·28 sq. miles. Except for three small blocks in the Tumkur District, all the State forests in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan have been surveyed and the work in future lies in the *malnad* districts of Kadur and Shimoga. Twenty-two maps were fair drawn during the year and 17 maps sent to Dehra Dun for printing. A special map of the Kakankote Kheddas was got ferrotyped and another on the scale of two inches to one mile was printed at Dehra Dun.

Working plans.

46. Only one officer was available for the preparation of working plans and much work could not therefore be done during the year. Preliminary reconnaisance of the Ramadevarahalla and Seegegudda State forests in the Hassan district was completed and valuation survey and field work in respect of Kudi and three other forests in the Shimoga division were done. Needful statistics were collected after finishing the field work in respect of the Govardhanagiri State forest. For want of funds, no new road could be opened and all that was possible during the year was to attend to the repairs of the existing roads. The amount spent on new buildings was Rs. 3,010 and on repairs to existing buildings Rs. 3,329. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 3,846 was spent in sinking new wells and deepening the existing ones for the use of cattle and men in areas affected by drought and on miscellaneous work connected with departmental buildings.

Protection.

47. Sandal smugglers, just across the frontier, displayed marked activity and 17 cases of smuggling were detected during the year. To suppress smuggling, Government have recently sanctioned as a tentative measure the establishment of 8 police outposts in the *malnad* ghats under an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Sub-Assistant Conservator and two Rangers have also been deputed to assist in the work.

Fire protection.

As usual, the regrowth on the demarcation and other interior and roadside lines was cleared in time and the permanent protective staff was strengthened by the employment of a few temporary fire patrols. The area attempted to be protected during the year was 19,45,405 acres as against 19,59,352 acres in the previous year and the percentage of success achieved was 99·4. The system of early burning referred to in the previous year's report was again tried in the Mysore district with good results and it is reported that this system largely contributed to the reduction in cost under protection.

Forest offences.

48. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,152 against 1,338 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed partly to the throwing open of the forests to free-grazing and partly to the increased vigilance on the part of the protective staff. Unauthorised felling formed as usual the major portion of forest crime. The total number of cases of injury to sandal trees that came up for

disposal was 588, consisting of 414 cases of the previous year and 174 cases of the period under review. Of these, 232 cases were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 4,915 was recovered by way of fine. Of the 17 cases of sandal smuggling 9 resulted in conviction, 3 in acquittal and the remaining 5 were under trial at the close of the year.

Grazing.

49. On account of drought and scarcity of fodder all available State forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle with the exception of areas under regeneration and working coupes. The number of cattle allowed to graze on prepaid licenses was 2,81,697, exclusive of the Amrut Mahal cattle and those that were allowed to graze free under settlement decisions.

Sylviculture.

50. Consequent on the failure of rains, the throwing open of State forests to unrestricted grazing all the year round and the mowing and removal of grass for fodder, the natural regeneration during the year was not quite satisfactory. In the evergreen zone, however, the reproduction was fair, *hebhalsu*, *beete*, *honne* and *matti* showing fairly good results. Regeneration by coppice suffered badly owing to continued drought. An area of 86 acres was planted with nursery raised teak seedlings in the Mysore, Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar divisions, of which 42 acres represent the year's addition to the Nagavalli plantation in Sagar. Attempts were made to plant an extent of 5½ acres of the Talkad sand dunes with *lavancha* grass (Vetiveria zizanoides), whose roots yield an essential oil and the experiment is reported to have proved satisfactory. The villagers are being encouraged to clothe with trees the large extent of gomal lands, which are now bare, and a start has been made in the Hassan District. Over 1,400 plants raised mainly in the Tavarekatte nursery were put into the ground on the Chamundi Hill near Mysore and the casualities of the previous years were also replaced. The grassy blanks round about the temple on the Himvad Gopalaswamy hill in the Gundlupet taluk were also taken up for planting and a nursery was formed wherein frenell, eucalyptus, accacia, nelanoxylon and dealbata have been sown. At the request of the District Board of Hassan, two nurseries were opened—one at Hassan and the other at Arsikere—to supply plants for raising groves round villages and for filling up vacancies in avenues.

Exploitation.

51. The output of timber by departmental agency was 951,294 c. ft. besides 40,569 sleepers and 3,439 poles as against 875,899 c. ft. and 35,506 sleepers in the previous year. The quantity brought to the depots for sale consisted of 539,853 c. ft. of timber, 94,568 sleepers, 49,769 c. ft. of reepers, 28,878 sq. ft. of planks, 15,934 c. ft. of rafters and 3,439 poles of which materials to the value of Rs. 7,29,559 were sold during the year. The cost incurred in these operations amounted to Rs. 3,49,859. The quantity cut in forests was more while that brought to the depots and sold was less than in the previous year, which is attributed to the carting of timber in Mysore district having been interfered with by the Khedda operations and to the general dullness of the timber market. The demand under timber fell from Rs. 9,38,797 in 1922-23 to Rs. 7,29,559. According to the revised arrangement sanctioned by Government, no credit is taken by the department for the fuel supplied to the Iron Works and the demand under this head therefore fell from Rs. 3,23,839 in the previous year to Rs. 47,029. One thousand two hundred and seventy-two tons of rough sandalwood were collected and about 1,238 tons prepared at a cost of Rs. 59,896. With the previous year's balance, the total quantity of rough and prepared sandalwood handled during the year amounted to 3,185 and 1,956 tons respectively. During the period under review, 1,496 tons of sandalwood were supplied to the sandal oil factories and the net realisation from the sale of oil treated as forest revenue amounted to Rs. 13,24,836. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 8,255 was realised by the sale of sandalwood in retail in the several *koties*.

Financial results.

52. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 11,40,129 (revised figure), the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 37,79,378 of which a sum of Rs. 29,07,825 was actually collected and a sum of Rs. 74,660 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,96,893 for collection at the close of the year. The subjoined

statement shows the details of the receipts under the several heads as compared with the previous year:—

Head of receipts	Collections (actuals) for		Difference Plus or Minus
	1923-24	1922-23	
I. Sandal	13,24,836	8,83,640	+4,41,194
II. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—			
Timber	6,74,874	9,59,176	—2,84,302
Firewood and charcoal	41,019*	3,38,594	—2,97,575
Bamboos	2,986	2,149	+ 837
Grass and other minor forest produce ...	9,707	3,773	+ 5,934
Sandalwood retail sales	8,291	(Shown under 1 sandal.)	+ 8,291
III. Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by private Agency—			
Timber	74,518	80,920	— 6,402
Firewood and charcoal	1,20,489	1,12,785	+ 7,704
Bamboos	45,356	49,130	— 3,774
Grazing and fodder grass	78,806	85,637	— 6,831
Other minor produce	4,05,874	3,73,260	+ 32,614
IV. Miscellaneous—			
Fines and forfeitures	1,854	2,381	— 527
Rent on toddy trees	859	831	+ 28
Miscellaneous	1,18,356	77,757	+ 40,599
Total ...	29,07,825*	29,70,032†	— 62,208

* No credit is taken for the supply of firewood to Iron Works.
† Includes revenue from supply of fuel to the Iron Works.

The increase under item I is due to the larger quantity of wood supplied to the sandal oil factories and the decrease under timber in item II is, as stated elsewhere, chiefly due to the depression in the timber market. The fall under firewood and charcoal in item II is not real, as under the present arrangement no credit is taken for the fuel supplied to the Iron Works, which if it was taken into account would have enhanced the realisation under this head by more than seven lakhs of rupees. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 7,08,873, including the special charges (Rs. 1,19,048) on account of the Khedda operations as against Rs. 6,83,309 in the previous year.

Sandal valuation survey.

53. Sandal value survey operations were carried on in the taluks of Shimoga, Sagar, Sorab, Kadur and Chikmagalur, the total area actually surveyed being 621·9 sq. miles. The number of trees enumerated was 4,09,451 and two blocks with an aggregate area of 2·9 sq. miles have been proposed to be reserved. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 17,621.

General Kunbi settlement.

54. There were at the close of the year 285 families with a total population 1,361, consisting of 412 male and 387 female adults and 306 male and 256 female children. Of the 11 families newly recruited, 7 were given 21 acres and 2 guntas of wet land, free of assessment for 5 years, and the remaining 4 families were put in possession of the lands vacated by the earlier settlers. The total area of wet lands under cultivation was 1,055 acres. The land revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,595 against Rs. 1,471 in the previous year and the total expenditure incurred, including the cost of rattan supplied to the settlers, was Rs. 2,226 against Rs. 1,809 in the previous year. The total cost on the scheme since its inception amounted Rs. 39,113. This settlement has its own schools and also a co-operative society. There were four such schools with a strength of 54 children, of whom six were girls. The co-operative society had 205 members on its rolls and the indebtedness of its members to private money lenders is reported to be decreasing. Rattan work is practised as a cottage industry by these settlers whose standard of living is showing signs of improvement.

Elephants.

55. The Department had 34 elephants at the begining of the year, of which two died. Eight of the elephants captured during the Khedda operations were

taken over for departmental use, one was born in captivity and three of the captives died. There were thus 38 elephants on the departmental list at the close of the year. Almost all the elephants were engaged in the Khedda operations from October 1923 to the end of April 1924 and the quantity of timber dragged during the remaining months, excluding the period of monsoon, amounted to 283,719 c. ft.

Khedda operations.

56. In connection with the visit to the State of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading, Khedda operations were arranged in which 98 elephants were captured, 47 of which were released as undesirable. Of the remaining animals, eight valued at Rs. 36,000 were reserved for the department, four died and the rest were sold for Rs. 64,850. The total expenditure incurred in these operations, including repairs to roads and buildings, amounted to Rs. 1,07,000.

Development of forest industries

57. The lease for the exploitation of timber in the Govardhanagiri State Forest expired during the year. The lessee failed to exploit any timber during the year. Proposals touching the question of the exploitation of the Ghat Forests are under the consideration of Government. The packing case industry started during the previous years is reported to show signs of development. As an experimental measures, *balgi* poles to the value of Rs. 15,570 were supplied to the electrical department for use on the distribution lines in lieu of cast iron poles. Varieties of timber were supplied for testing their suitability for match splints and boxes and also for pencil manufacture. Junglewood and teakwood sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways and the Mysore Iron Works and a quantity of timber was also supplied to the Mysore Railway for the construction of carriages. About 10,000 sq. ft. of *buruga* planks were sent to the Director of Industries and Commerce for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembly, besides over 100 specimens of indigenous timber of commercial value. A quantity of 178,646 c. ft. of timber valued at Rs. 1,65,205 was supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields in accordance with the terms of the contract with the Gold Mining Companies. The quantity of fuel collected during the year for the Mysore Iron Works was 109,340 tons, of which 85,964 tons were actually transported to the Bhadravati wood-yard. Besides this, about 3,125 tons of pit charcoal were prepared and supplied to the Iron Works. Two thousand and fifty-four tons of casurina fuel were sold to the sandal oil factory at Bangalore for a sum of Rs. 36,862 and a small quantity of jungle fuel was sold to the public in Bangalore City through Co-operative Societies. The saw mill was at work for 328 days during the year and the quantity of timber treated was 69,506 c. ft. against 50,129 c. ft. in the previous year. The net profit from the mill, excluding establishment, interest and depreciation charges amounted to Rs. 4,925. The cultivation of lac is being carried on in 30 different centres situated in 11 ranges. Four hundred and thirteen maunds of lac were collected during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,382 and 393 maunds sold for Rs. 8,384. The manufacture of catechu from *tare* tree (accacia catechu) was started for the first time by Messrs. Midford and Gulam Hussane Khan who were able to remove only 149 tons of wood from the forests in the Arsikere range, paying a seigniorage fee of Rs. 268.

Saw Mill.

Lac cultivation and manufacture.

X. Geology.

General.

58. The work of the department during the year followed generally the lines along which its activities were directed in the past and to which reference has been made in the previous year's report. Progress in revision survey was retarded owing to the absence on leave of the two officers allocated for this work. A greater portion of the field season during the year was devoted to the inspection of the mining and prospecting work carried on by private enterprise, partly to study the occurrence of the ore-bodies and the methods of working, but chiefly to effect a better supervision of the work done by the lessees and licensees. The possibility of the manufacture of ferro-manganese and ferro-chrome from the Mysore manganese and chrome ores was investigated, and in the case of the latter an American firm proposed a scheme which had to be dropped as the terms were not acceptable. For the new edition of the Mysore Gazetteer, an up-to-date note on the mines and minerals of the State and notes on the geology and minerals of each district have been prepared. The Director, Geological Survey of India, has been

furnished with a note on the iron and manganese ores of Mysore for the quinquennial review of mineral production of India.

Withdrawal of the reservation of chrome.

59. An outstanding feature in the mining industry during the year is the withdrawal of the reservation of chrome (one of the five minerals reserved to the State) as there is no immediate prospect of the utilisation of this mineral by Government. Licenses can now be obtained by approved applicants on certain conditions, the more important of which entitle the Government to have the first refusal of any quantity of the output, and provide for the payment of 25 per cent of the net profits realised by the licensee in addition to the royalty and other fees payable under the rules. As a result of the withdrawal of reservation, so many as 33 applications have already been received, one of which has been granted, while the others are under consideration.

Licenses and leases.

60. The following statement shows the number of licenses, leases and certificates of approval that were current during the year 1923-24 as compared with the previous year:—

	1922-23	1923-24
Mining leases	40	40
Prospecting licenses	48	32
Collecting licenses	2	4
Exploring licenses	13	11
Approval certificates	25	45
Total ...	128	132

Compared with the year 1922-23, though the area under mining leases and prospecting licenses decreased from 46,646 acres to 42,275 acres, the rents recovered rose from Rs. 17,705 to Rs. 21,459 on account of the levy of a higher rate of rent on renewals of a number of prospecting licenses and the recovery of full, instead of half year's, rent on 4 mining leases.

Geological and Mineral survey.

61. About 450 sq. miles of the country in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar were surveyed to the end of the year. The Assistant Geologist commenced revision survey work in the vicinity of Maddur and Malvalli and traversed about 600 sq. miles, while the Sub-Assistant Geologist surveyed about 200 sq. miles in the Kankanhalli taluk. An area near Kunigal containing quartz ferruginous rocks and charnockites was re-examined and mapped by the Officiating Director. In the course of the mineral survey, three minerals of economic value and importance were noticed, *viz.*, *flake graphite* near Golhalli in the Nelamangala taluk, *grey corundum* near Parwanpalli in the Kankanhalli taluk, and *lateritic bauxite* to the north of Malur. The last of these minerals was, however, found on analysis to be of not much use as a source of aluminium.

Work under private enterprise.

62. Both under manganese and chrome, there is an appreciable increase in the output over the figures of 1922-23, but the want of proper transport facilities working as a handicap, and the heavy and early south-west monsoon adding to the difficulties, export of these minerals shows a considerable fall. The largest share of the trade in manganese ore is in the hands of the United Steel Company as usual, and as for chrome, both Messrs. Manickavelu Mudaliar & Son and Oakely Bowden & Company contribute largely. There was little or no activity in the blocks licensed out for other minerals except perhaps kaolin. Of the concerns which have taken out licenses for working kaolin, the City Brick and Tile Works are reported to have manufactured bricks and tiles valued at Rs. 82,500. The Mysore Clay Works, who have installed the necessary machinery and built drying sheds and kilns, commenced to manufacture fire bricks. Messrs. V. Manickavelu Mudaliar & Son, who hold a mining lease for kaolin in the Nelamangala taluk, are reported to have erected machinery in their works near Bangalore for the manufacture of fire bricks and the possibilities of manufacturing other kaolin products are said to be under trial by an expert engaged by them.

Library, laboratory and museum.

63. The number of books and pamphlets received by exchange was 384 and by purchase 14. Part I of Records Volume XXI containing a brief account of the work of the department during the year 1921-22 was published and Part II containing the special reports of the survey officers was in print. This has since been published with 18 maps. The total number of assays and analyses of ores and

minerals done during the year was 162 against 173 in the previous year. Specimens of rocks and minerals occurring in the State were collected and sent to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembly. A similar set was supplied to the Geological department of the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam. The Museum continued to attract visitors, particularly those interested in mining.

xi. Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

64. Of the five gold mines referred to in the previous year's report—all situated in the Kolar Gold Fields area—the Champion Reef was not able to pay any dividend to the shareholders during the year, as operations below ground were seriously handicapped from rockbursts. Conditions in this block have since changed for the better and favourable developments are reported. The other four mines, *viz.*, Mysore, Ooregaum, Nandydrug and Balaghat showed more profits than in the previous year and declared handsome dividends The total quantity of bar gold produced during the year was 426,140 fine ounces valued at Rs. 2,58,25,000, against 423,348 ounces valued at Rs. 2,58,77,181 in the year 1922-23. The estimate of the ore reserves at the end of December 1923 stood at 1,588,012 tons as against 1,649,256 tons twelve months earlier. The royalty realised on gold during the year amounted to Rs. 13,89,112 as against Rs, 14,16,442 in the previous year.

Other important minerals.

65. In regard to the other important minerals worked in the State, the following statement gives particulars for the year under report:—

No.	Name of the mineral	No. of mining leases current	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable to Government
					Rs.
1	Manganese	2	38,508 tons	48,750	22,543
2	Chrome	9	40,996 ,,	28,773	26,146
3	Magnesite	4	Nil	5	4
4	Asbestos	1	37 ,,	151	188
5	Mica	1	4,878 lbs	Nil	...
6	Kaolin	4	1,392 tons	1,243 tons	963
7	Soapstone	...	30 ,,	30 ,,	37
8	Limestone	1	753 ,,	636 ,,	764

The total amount of royalty, including the previous year's balance, payable to Government on minerals other than gold amounted to Rs. 70,202 of which a sum of Rs. 46,750 was collected during the year.

66. Three hundred and fifty one candidates qualified themselves for certificates—194 as *mestries*, 136 as blasters and 21 as engine-drivers. On account of a general reduction of labour on the Kolar Gold Fields, the number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1923 fell to 22,435 from 24,964 in the previous year. Of these, 20,604 were employed in gold mining (10,718 below ground and 9,886 on surface work).

Accidents.

67. The total number of fatal and serious accidents reported during the year was 204, which is 23 more than the number for the previous year. The death-rate from accidents was 3·78 per mille against 3·09 in 1922. Of these accidents 55 were fatal the number of persons killed being 78. Fifteen accidents which involved the death of 31 persons were due to rockbursts. One half of the total number of accidents are reported to have been unavoidable, the other half being due to recklessness or negligence. A sum of Rs. 1,62,364 was disbursed under the scheme of compensation for injuries received in accidents against Rs. 1,73,964 in the previous year. A "Safety First" Campaign is reported to have been started recently on the gold mines, with the object of reducing the number of trivial accidents and consequent loss of time and money. In connection with these accidents, proceedings were taken against three persons under the Mysore Mines Regulation, one of whom was convicted and the other two absconded.

Fifteen persons concerned in eleven cases, which did not result in accidents, were dealt with departmentally under the rules. The ventilation of mines, sanitation and prevention and control of fires are reported to have been satisfactory.

Inspections.

68. The mines on the Kolar Gold Fields were inspected systematically by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of mines. Areas in Shimoga, Hassan, Mysore, Kolar and Bangalore districts where mining leases were current were also inspected during the year. The annual inspection of the books and accounts of the gold mining companies was conducted by the Assistant Comptroller deputed for the purpose in association with the Chief Inspector of mines.

Explosives (calendar year 1923).

69. The total number of licenses granted during the twelve months was 451 as against 434 in 1922. Of these, 7 were granted by Government and 444 by the District Magistrates. All the shaft-head daily supply magazines on the Kolar Gold Fields were inspected and the lightning protectors installed on them were tested. The number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by magistrates and police officers was 374 against 463 in 1922. Only 147 premises, or 33 per cent of the number licensed, were inspected by the district authorities. No cases of theft of exposives from licensed premises or magazines were reported. Twenty three accidents due to explosives were reported during the year, of which 14 occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields resulting in the death of 15 and injuries to 11 persons. Drilling into misfires, deepening sockets and tampering with detonators were the chief causes of such accidents. In six of these cases, departmental action was taken with the result that a *mestri* was dismissed in one case, the contractors responsible were fined Rs. 50 each in three cases and in every instance the blasters responsible were suspended for varying periods. In a case of illicit manufacture of fire-works in Channapatna an explosion occurred which caused severe injuries to six persons, three of whom died. Proceedings were taken against the three survivors who were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each. In five other cases, the persons concerned were sentenced to varying amounts of fine for illegal manufacture or possession of explosives or unauthorised dealing in them.

70. A list of explosives authorised for importation, manufacture, possession or sale was prepared and published in the *Mysore Gazette*. Rules under the Mysore Petroleum Regulation (1 of 1923) were framed and issued during the year

xii. Public Works.

General.

71. The amalgamation under a single Chief Engineer of the two administrative branches of the Public Works department *viz.*, "irrigation" and "roads and buildings" and the appointment of a separate Secretary to Government in the Public Works and Electrical departments who is also the Special officer, Krishnaraja sagara Works, has already been referred to in chapter I. On account of curtailed grants, the work of the department consisted mainly in the completion of works started in previous years and the maintenance of roads and buildings in the State Additional work devolved on the department on account of damages caused by the floods in the *malnad*, and the relief works started in the *maidan*, particularly in the Tumkur and Kolar districts. Estimates aggregating Rs. 94,270 for making good the damage caused to the several State fund roads and buildings were sanctioned for completion during the year and a sum of Rs. 54,000 was allotted out of the irrigation cess fund for repairing the damage caused to the irrigation works. The opening of a new road from Maddagiri to Hindupur was undertaken as a measure of relief of distress in the Tumkur district, where an outlay of Rs. 50,255 was incurred on 86 works. In the Kolar district, a sum of Rs. 33,544 was expended in this direction.

Grant and outlay.

72. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 29,89,31 against which an outlay of Rs. 26,93,191 was incurred. In addition to the above an expenditure of Rs. 2,38,472 was incurred from contributions, bringing the total expenditure during the year to Rs. 29,31,663. Of this sum, the outlay on original irrigation works amounted to Rs. 2,43,924 (Rs. 1,40,532 on tanks and Rs. 1,03,39 on channels), on civil buildings to Rs. 4,48,456 and on roads etc., to Rs. 27,310. The grant from the Irrigation cess fund was Rs. 2,27,940 against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,93,233.

The more important of the works in progress during the year were :— Irrigation w charged to revenue.

1. Constructing an *anicut* across the Bhadra at Gopala in Shimoga district and opening of a right bank channel
2. Drinage works in connection with the Ranikere tank in Challakere taluk.
3. Constructing an *anicut* across the Bhrugu river near Halsur in Mysore district
4. Improving and extending Lakshmanapur *anicut* in Mysore district.
5. Repairing the damage caused to Bellur-Dasankere in Nagamangala taluk

The total length of river channels maintained by the department during the year, excluding those under the Krishnarajasagara, was 259¾ miles. Ten acres and 5 guntas of land were brought under the block-system of irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara, the total extent under the system rising to 12,371 acres and 27 guntas.

73. In regard to the restoration of minor tanks, attention was devoted mainly to the completion of works in progress when the control over the works was transferred from the Revenue to the Public Works department. There were 304 works under execution, 68 of which were brought to completion during the year. Out of an allotment of Rs. 87,000 under State funds, the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 66,728. Minor tank restoration.

74. The outlay on the *Chamarajendra Water Works*, Bangalore city, amounted to Rs. 2,02,880, the charge to State funds being Rs. 50,133. The total quantity of water issued after treatment at the combined Jewell filters was 1,178 million gallons—565 million gallons being issued to the city and 613 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station. The number of house connections in the city increased from 3,939 to 4,338 and the average consumption per day per head of population was 13 gallons against 12·8 in the previous year. Water Works

75. The expenditure on the *Vani Vilas Water Works*, Mysore city, amounted to Rs. 1,24,644, the charge to the State funds on this account being Rs. 45,744. The number of house connections rose from 2,399 to 2,570 and the average daily consumption per head of population was 19·72 gallons. In order to cope with the increased demand for the supply of water in the Mysore city, an estimate for Rs. 4·34 lakhs was sanctioned in the latter part of the year for duplicating the pumps at the Belagola pumping station, for erecting two new filters and for renewing a portion of the main.

76. The outlay on the maintenance of the *Kolar Gold Fields Water Works* during the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,280 and the recoveries on account of the supply of water amounted to Rs. 2,21,479. Three hundred and ninety seven million gallons of water were pumped during the year, of which 339 million gallons were supplied to the various mining companies. In order to obtain better results of analysis, a chlorination plant was installed at the water works during the year.

77. The other water-supply works under improvement during the year were those in the towns of Chikmagalur, Chintamani, Kolar and Koppa. The project for water-supply to Tumkur town was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,72,001.

78. The expenditure during the year on buildings amounted to Rs. 4,48,456 The largest work under construction during the year was the Guests' Mansion near the Lalitadri hills at Mysore on which the outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,969. Additions were made to the Government House at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 52,204. Improvements costing Rs. 18,662 were made to the Palace Office at Mysore. Construction and improvement of Elementary school buildings costing Rs. 20,546 were also carried out. The total outlay on repairs to buildings executed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,395. The chief military works under construction or improvement were the additional blocks to the Barr lines at Tumkur and the lines at Mysore. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 12,308 in addition to Rs. 26,291 spent on repairs. Buildings.

79. A total length of 2,061 miles of road was maintained out of State funds, which cost Rs. 5,78,278, the average cost working out to Rs. 263½ per mile. State roads costing Rs. 17,288 were newly opened during the year. The grant sanctioned out of district funds was Rs. 6,18,222, of which expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,83,634 was incurred during the year. Three thousand five hundred and sixty nine miles of roads were maintained during the year and the cost of maintenance and special repairs to roads amounted to Rs. 3,92,748. The average cost of maintenance works out to Rs. 110 per mile. The progress in the construction of Roads (includi bridges)—State fund. District funds

the bridge across the Hemavathi at Gorur was satisfactory, the years' expenditure on the work amounting to Rs. 63,668.

Establishment, tools and plant.

80. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 8,96,393 or 27 per cent of the total expenditure on works and repairs under all heads and the outlay on tools and plant was Rs. 20,172.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

81. In view of the final agreement, referred to in Chapter I, between the Governments of Madras and Mysore in connection with the Krishnarajasagara project, investigation of projects for additional irrigation contemplated in the agreement became necessary. A survey division with headquarters at Mysore was accordingly formed in June 1924. On the recommendations of a technical committee appointed in September 1923, it has been decided to divert the flow of water during floods from the central portion of the dam to the permanent Weir site, by blocking up the gap in the summer of 1925. The total grant for the year under Krishnarajasagara and allied works under all heads was Rs. 10,91,730, of which a sum of Rs. 7,88,010 represented the final grant on capital account. The expenditure during the year under capital account was Rs. 6,73,605 and for the whole circle Rs. 9,61,900. The charges on account of establishment for the dam works amounted to Rs. 1,31,735. The masonry of the dam was extended by 100 feet towards the north and by an equal length towards the south. With these extensions, the total length of the dam proper excluding the waste weir was 6,950 feet. Work connected with the sluices and the permanent waste weir was in progress. Owing to heavy floods in the Cauvery and the Kabbini rivers during the months of July and August 1923, *anicuts* and channels sustained damages. These were promptly repaired at a cost of Rs. 15,350 and supply of water for irrigation was resumed, the period of irrigation being suitably extended. The area brought under cultivation under the new channels increased by 638 acres. Two new gauging stations on the Kabbini and the Suvarnavathi were established in order to determine supplies available for additional irrigation. The other channel works in progress during the year were the right and left bank low level cannals, the Chamaraja right bank channel, the Mandagere channel and the Hemagiri channal, the outlay on which amounted to Rs. 37,777.

82. Three hundred and thirty one acres of land were acquired during the year at a cost of Rs. 24,116 and 74 acres of land of the value of Rs. 10,254 were given in exchange to expropriated persons. A sum of Rs 10,520 was also given as compensation for crops. Out of a sum of Rs. 4,93,485 imposed as contribution on the lands irrigated by the channels from the Krishnarajasagara, a sum of Rs. 32,174 was brought on demand during the year. The collections on this account up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,97,107 leaving a balance of Rs. 48,722 for recovery. The grant for repairs under the irrigation cess fund was Rs. 94,849 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,04,052 was actually incurred during the year.

xiii. Electrical Department.

Finance.

83. The total final grant for the year under all heads stood at Rs. 26,03,900. The booked outlay was Rs. 20,54,623, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 5,49,277. A sum of Rs. 4,77,856 was spent on capital works and a further sum of Rs. 2,13,927 on depreciation fund works. Including the arrears of revenue outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand during the year was Rs. 49,88,664 of which a sum of Rs. 46,41,011 was realised. Working expenses including the depreciation charges and the sum debited to "suspense" amounted to Rs. 14,52,758, of which the charges on account of operation and maintenance came to Rs. 8,25,837, being 18·75 per cent of the gross revenue receipts for the year. The total capital outlay on the Cauvery Power scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,75,58,879 exclusive of Rs. 2,13,927 expended out of the depreciation fund at the credit of the concern.

Works.

84. The two important capital works in progress during the year were the sixth installation at Sivasamudram and the reconstruction of the Bangalore transmission line. In connection with the former, two new units were completely installed and put into service, the installation resulting in a remodelled capacity of 26,000 E.H.P. The latter work includes the building of a step-down transformer

and switching station at Kankanhalli which were under construction during the year. The total outlay incurred during the year on the extension of interior power and lighting was Rs. 1,09,924. In addition to the above, a number of works were executed during the year on behalf of other departments of Government or private bodies, to the aggregate extent of Rs. 1,54,069 of which the sum expended in the Mysore Power and Lighting section was Rs. 1,24,610.

Power.

85. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 158,054,354 units against 141,719,134 units in the previous year. At the close of the year under report, there were in service excluding the installations of the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields, 252 power installations, 7,599 interior lighting installations and 5,076 street lights as against 221 power installations, 7,047 lighting installations, 4,794 (revised figures) street lights in the previous year.

Interruptions and accidents.

86. There were 349 interruptions to service during the year as against 405 in the previous year, the average duration of each interruption being 1·72 minutes against 4·93 minutes. The number of interruptions on account of trouble at the generating station was 25 against 44 in the previous year. In addition to the above there were three pre-arranged shut-downs on account of alterations and repairs in the station. There was one fatal accident as against three in the previous year.

General.

87. A commission was appointed to enquire into the case of irregularities in connection with the excavations for the sixth installation, referred to in the previous year's report, and orders were passed on their report fixing the responsibility of the officers concerned and directing the prosecution of two of the officers.

xiv. Railways.

Open lines worked by the M. and S. M. Railway company.

88. The length of the open lines belonging to the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company consisted of 9·88 miles of broad gauge and 261·60 miles of metre gauge, (the same as in the previous year) of a total capital value of Rs. 1,90,14,598. The gross earning during the year amounted to Rs. 44,94,659 as against Rs. 44,40,015 and the working expenses to Rs. 25,49,832 against Rs. 28,00,018 in the previous year. The percentage of net return on capital outlay was 9·5 against 8·7 in the previous year. Deducting from the net earnings the share payable to the working agency, *viz.*, Rs. 1,21,394 and the interest charges amounting to Rs. 7,40,131 on the capital provided by the company and the State after the year 1907, the balance of Rs. 10,34,291 represents the net gain to the State as against Rs. 8,17,719 in 1922-23.

Lines worked by the State.

89. There was no change in the length of the open lines worked by the State which consisted of 402 miles of which 263·6 miles were metre gauge, 102·2 miles were narrow gauge (2′—6″) and the remaining 36·2 miles represented the tramway track (2′—0″). The annexed table gives the statistics relating to the lines worked by the State as compared with the previous year :—

Year	Total capital outlay including suspense	Number of passengers carried	Earnings from coachings	Earnings from goods carried
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1922—23	2,85,40,139	3,309,159	20,31,289	11,17,014
1923—24	2,90,66,067	3,740,568	19,79,790	10,88,414

Year	Total gross earnings	Total working expenditure	Ordinary working expenditure excluding outlay on renewals	Percentage of working expenditure to total gross earnings
	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1922—23	32,02,564	27,20,291	24,27,911	75·81
1923—24	31,39,371	32,79,874	23,13,629	73·70

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It will be seen from the above that the total expenditure during the year has exceeded the total receipts by Rs. 1,40,503. This is due to the outlay on the renewal of rails between Bangalore and Mysore and also to special charges for replacements required in the locomotives and rolling stock transferred from the M. and S. M. railway company. There being no reserve or depreciation fund, this sum amounting to Rs. 8,46,529 had to be charged against the working expenditure of the year. The net addition during the year to the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 5,25,928. The number of passengers carried during the year was more but owing to the reduction of fares, there was a fall in the receipts.

90. Of the important capital and revenue programme works referred to in the previous year's report, the renewal of the permanent way on the Bangalore-Mysore section (with 60 lbs. rails) over a further length of 35 miles was completed during the year and the new crossing station at Byaderhalli between Yeliyur and French Rocks was constructed and opened for traffic in September 1923. On the Mysore-Nanjangud section, a 30 feet girder span which was showing signs of weakness was replaced with a new girder designed to carry higher load. Permanent deviations were made on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway and new bridges constructed, avoiding the P. W. D. road. Among works undertaken to afford additional facilities for handling the existing traffic and to attract new traffic, mention may be made of the following:—

(1) construction of the station building and the new goods shed at Chitaldrug;
(2) extension to the goods shed at Shimoga;
(3) addition of a siding at Hampapur to cope with the growing paddy traffic;
(4) opening of a flag station named Mysore South.

Rolling stock and stores.

91. The work of repairing the rolling stock was heavy during the year. Thirty three locomotives, 116 coaches and 162 goods waggons were repaired either in shops or in sheds. The outturn in the workshops at Mysore amounted to Rs. 5,36,600. There were 75 cases in all of engine failure on the several gauges involving detentions of 60 minutes and over. To the balance of stores valued at Rs. 10,99,567 at the beginning of the year, fresh stock costing Rs. 20,08,804 was purchased and added on. The value of stores issued amounted to Rs. 20,82,844, including the stock made over to the Mysore Iron Works on the 1st July 1923. The year opened with a stock of 2,918 tons of coal, to which 21,905 tons were added. The quantity issued during the year aggregated 22,835 tons, leaving 1,988 tons costing Rs. 54,130 in stock at the close of the year.

Accidents.

92. There were three serious accidents to trains carrying passengers, in one of which four passengers were slightly hurt. Out of a total number of 3,740,568 passengers carried during the year, no passenger was killed owing to the neglect of a railway servant or the failure of railway material. There were 112 cattle accidents against 105 in the previous year.

General.

93. Owing to failure of rains during the year, scarcity of water for the engines was felt on the Bangalore-Mysore and the narrow-gauge sections. Temporary watering arrangements were made between stations wherever water was obtainable and four travelling water tanks were constructed and run on trains to augment the supply carried in the engine tenders. On the narrow-gauge the existing wells were deepened and new wells sunk. A scheme for training apprentices, preferably relatives of the railway employees, as skilled labourers in the workshops, was sanctioned during the year.

XV. Post and Telegraph Offices.

94. Post and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, as usual, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The total number of post offices in the State at the commencement of the year was 502. Of these, 5 were head offices, 119 sub offices and 378 branch offices. The number of combined post and telegraph offices, was 67. Many proposals were received during the year from the Postal Department for the closure of offices that were not self-supporting and each case was carefully

considered. Fifteen branch offices, of which 8 were experimental ones, were closed as the income derived in each of these offices was said to be far below the expenditure incurred. The establishment of 11 additional post offices in places which were in need of postal facilities was recommended and offices were opended in 4 of these places. At the close of the year there were 4 head offices, 109 sub offices and 376 branch offices or 489 in all. The number of combined offices remained stationary.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and Finance.

The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 99,52,769 against Rs. 1,38,65,861 in 1922-23.

2. The total demand for the year under all heads of revenue including the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 3,72,11,250 against Rs. 3,88,18,576 in 1922-23. Deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 2,42,370 the demand was Rs. 3,69,68,880 against Rs. 3,87,85,808 in the previous year. The total collection during 1923-24 against this demand was Rs. 3,37,57,262 against Rs. 3,43,97,695 in 1922-23. The outstanding balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,12,502.

3. The noticeable variations under receipts and expenditure as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(i) *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 5,17,423.

Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon there was distress in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore which necessitated suspensions and remissions during the year. This and the fact that last year's collections included unusually large realisations from the sale of lands released for agricultural purposes from date groves and Amrut Mahal *Kavals*, explain the decrease in collections.

(ii) *Forest revenue.*—Increase Rs. 9,65,210.

The increase is under "Sandal Oil" and under "Firewood and Charcoal" supplied to Iron Works. In the year 1922-23 the loss in the value of stock of sandal oil consequent on the fall of prices was written off. Absence of such adjustments in the year 1923-24 mainly accounts for the increase under the former. Under the latter, credits were afforded during the year owing to increased consumption by Iron Works. These increases are partly counterbalanced by a fall of about three lakhs of rupees under "Timber" removed by Government agency.

(iii) *Excise.*— Decrease Rs. 1,32,235.

The decrease in the consumption of arrack to the extent of about Rs. 2¾ lakhs, partly set off by a fall of over a lakh under refunds, accounts for this.

(iv) *Stamp revenue.*—Increase Rs. 96,393.

The increase is chiefly under "Court fee stamps."

(v) *Miscellaneous other receipts.*—Increase Rs. 5,10,110.

The receipts under "Income and Miscellaneous Taxes" were more than the realisations of the previous year by Rs. 2·88 lakhs. This is chiefly due to the collections amounting to Rs. 5·50 lakhs under "Super Tax" which was levied for the first time during the year. There was a falling off in the realisation under "Ordinary Collections" and "Recoveries from profits of Mining Companies" to an extent of about Rs. 2¾ lakhs. The combined result of these explains the increase under "Income and Miscellaneous Taxes." Further, there was an unusual receipt of Rs. 1·98 lakhs on account of the Railway Surcharge Tax due to Mysore, collected by the Government of India along with freight on goods during the late war, but paid only during the year under review. The receipts under "Stationery and Printing" were also more by Rs. 25,000 due to the increase in receipts from printing of text-books and supplies to commercial departments.

(vi) *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 11,57,836.

A sum of only Rs. 11,03,482 was received during the year on account of the Assigned Tract Revenue against Rs. 23,74,879 in the previous year. This accounts for a decrease of about Rs. 12¾ lakhs. An increase of Rs. 1·79 lakhs under interest on "Investments" has partly set off the decrease.

(vii) *Commercial services.*—Decrease Rs. 3,97,249.

A loss of Rs. 7,66,827 incurred on the "Iron Works" up to the end of June 1924 was adjusted during the year. Owing to a larger supply of power to mills, factories, municipalities and other consumers, the receipts under "Electrical works" have risen. Under Railways there has been an improvement of over Rs. 2 lakhs in the net receipts on lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(viii) *Debt heads.*—Decrease Rs. 17,47,113.

The amount shown under "Debt" represents the issue price in respect of investments in 6¼ per cent of the face value of Rs. 4,72,450 made from Muzrai Funds adjusted during the year. There has been a net withdrawal of Rs. 1·17 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Fund and of ·89 lakhs under endowment and other accounts. The receipts under "Savings Bank Deposits" are greater than usual. The decrease under "Reserve Funds" is mainly due to the contribution on account of Sinking Fund for loans being limited to only one year, *viz.*, 1923-24, while that relating to the previous year included arrear contributions due for previous years. The large credits under suspense are mainly due to adjustments in the year of outstanding balances relating to previous years.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the year 1923-24 under Service and Capital Heads amounted to Rs. 3,58,37,242 as against Rs. 3,94,86,307 in the previous year. The total disbursements under all heads including Debt Heads were Rs. 4,15,32,255 against Rs. 4,61,80,598 in 1922-23.

5. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(i) *Revenue collection charges.*—Increase Rs. 4,02,756. The operations of the Iron Works which were in full swing during the year necessitated larger collection of fuel for supply to the works than in the previous year and thus increased the collection charges under the head "Forest." This increase was partly counterbalanced by reduced expenditure on account of remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels under Land Revenue and carriage of liquor from the Distillery to Bonded depots under "Excise."

(ii) *Administration.*—Increase Rs. 3,73,287.

The two heads "Civil list" and "General Administration" account for an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in expenditure. Of this, Rs. 3 lakhs is due to the enhancement to the "Palace Civil list" and the other two lakhs is on account of expenditure incurred in connection with the Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms. These increases were appreciably reduced by less expenditure under Scientific and Miscellaneous departments consequent on the cessation of the Census Department, cost of printing paper and stationery, rations and dietary charges of prisoners under the head "Jails" and loss on sale of securities due to less sales than in the previous year.

(iii) *Public Instruction.*—Increase Rs. 1,34,118.

The grant to the Mysore University for the year was Rs. 1½ lakhs more than in the previous year and there was also increase under Primary and other education owing to developments, but the latter was covered by an increase in the contribution received from Local Bodies.

(iv) *Medical Charges.*—Increase Rs. 30,767.

Contribution to the Madras Medical College on account of Mysore students and less receipts from Local Bodies towards contribution for maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries mainly account for the increase.

(v) *Commercial Services.*—Decrease Rs. 29,76,068.

The decrease is mainly due to reduction in the allotment for Capital Expenditure on Railways (open lines) and Iron Works Railways.

(vi) *Public Works.*—Decrease Rs. 1,34,088.

The decrease is due to reduced grants on account of retrenchments.

(vii) *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 98,890.

The increase is mainly under Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities paid during the year due to new pensions granted.

(viii) *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 15,62,314.

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The amount charged under Extraordinary Expenditure and set apart for contribution to the Special Reserve for Non-recurring expenditure was only Rs. 5,00,000 against Rs. 13,27,161 in the previous year. A large amount, *viz.*, Rs. 7,30,177 was also deducted from the total expenditure charged to Revenue on account of expenditure incurred on Flood Relief, introduction of the Reforms and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, for meeting which, special contribution had been allowed in the year 1922-23 to the Special Reserve for Non-recurring expenditure. The amount of interest payment on State Loans was less than that of the previous year owing to claims not being presented. There were also reductions in expenditure under the heads Sanitation and Vaccination (Rs. 14,298), Economic Conference (Rs. 47,133). Agriculture (Rs. 22,195) and grants for Public Improvements (Rs. 25,827) due to retrenchments, less expenditure, etc., in these departments. These decreases were partly set off by additional items of expenditure incurred on account of the British Empire Exhibition, for fodder supply to cattle and for relief of distress on account of scarcity in certain districts.

(ix) *Debt heads.*—Decrease Rs. 9,99,278.

As only so much as was available out of the Revenues and other Receipts of the year was invested, there is a decrease under Investment. The noticeable increase under Miscellaneous is due to the adjustments of outstandings under certain Remittance heads.

6. The Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 83,00,474 of which Rs. 41,85,037 were in State Treasuries, Rs. 38,19,847 were in Banks in India. The balance with Messrs. Coutts & Co. was £20,783-14-2 or Rs. 2,95,590-8-0 converted at 1 shilling 4$\frac{7}{8}$d per rupee. The total nominal value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 236 lakhs.

ii. Excise.

7. The following administrative measures were carried out during the year:—

General.

(1) As a measure of retrenchment five excise ranges and the posts of two headquarters inspectors and six assistant inspectors were abolished. One fresh sub-range was formed.

(2) The minimum selling price of arrack was enhanced from 3 annas 4 pies per dram to 4 annas in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Bowringpet taluk and from 2 annas 4 pies to 3 annas in the remaining parts of the State and a revised scale of minimum prices for toddy was prescribed.

(3) Conditions of sale were amended so as to debar defaulters from bidding and require bidders of doubtful solvency to offer security or produce certificates of solvency. The procedure to be adopted during resales of excise privileges was also laid down.

(4) The power of hearing appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in the matter of the sale of excise privileges was delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

(5) Revised rules for the transport of exciseable articles by rail were issued.

Country spirits.

8. Country spirits are manufactured in the central distillery under a system of periodical contract and issued to depots. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 355,614 gallons against 390,456 gallons in the previous year and the total stock amounted to 377,010 gallons including the previous year's balance of 21,396 gallons. Out of this quantity, 273,668 gallons were issued to bonded depots in the State and 81,609 gallons to the Civil and Military Station. Excluding wastage and the quantity taken up for denaturation, there remained at the close of the year a stock of 21,733 gallons. The number of bonded depots for the stock and supply of liquor to the retail vendors was 61 or one less than in the previous year and the number of shops for the sale of all kinds of liquors decreased from 644 in the previous year to 640 during the year under report. The decrease in consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 32,684 gallons or 11·7 per cent, the incidence of consumption per head of population being 2·1 drams against 2·4 drams in the previous year. In the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar

Gold Fields, the incidence of consumption was 23·5, 16·4 and 7·6 drams respectively against 26·6, 14 and 10 drams in the previous year. From the year 1914 up to 1921, the rentals have steadily increased in spite of a fall in consumption, but after 1921, the rentals also show a decrease. The general decrease in consumption is attributed to increased cost of living, high selling rates charged by the vendors and to illicit distillation and other malpractices.

Toddy, country malt and foreign liquors.

9. The number of shops for the sale of toddy was 2,614 against 2,622 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for 11·2 square miles and 2,241 persons. The number of trees licensed for tapping decreased from 407,788 in the previous year to 398,974. Of the total number of trees tapped, 54 per cent belonged to Government, 40 per cent to private parties and the remaining 6 per cent were situated in the Madras Presidency. There was an increase in the consumption of beer from 10,395 gallons in the previous year to 18,442 in the year under report. In the Kolar Gold Fields the consumption (16,729 gallons) was nearly twice that in the previous year. The consumption of foreign liquor amounted to 13,690 gallons or nearly the same as in the previous year.

Intoxicating drugs.

10. Ganja was cultivated in three villages of the Goribidnur taluk over an area of 60 acres as against 90 acres in the previous year and the outturn amounted to 343 maunds. The number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja was 254 or one less than in the previous year, but the consumption increased from 13,150 to 13,235 seers. The consumption of opium, however, showed a marked decrease from 1,947 to 1,427 seers, the number of shops remaining the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 97.

The subjoined table shows the consumption and the incidence of consumption of the chief liquors and intoxicating drugs and the revenue derived therefrom during the year as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Kind of liquor or drug	Number of licenses held or shops kept		Quantity consumed		Incidence of consumption per head of population		Revenue derived	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
1. Arrack and special liquors.	644	640	Gallons 279,676	Gallons 246,993	Drams 2·4	Drams 2·1	Rs. 12,57,048	Rs. 1,15,720
2. Toddy ...	2,107	2,106	Seers	Seers	Tolas	Tolas	40,37,776	3,960
3. Ganja ...	255	254	13,150	13,235	·13	·18	4,62,160	4,771
4. Opium ...	97	97	1,947	1,427	·02	·019	1,16,923	93,024

Excise offences.

11. The number of offences reported during the year was 2,896 and including the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total for disposal was 3,482. Of these, 2,826 or 83 per cent of the cases were disposed of during the year and the aggregate amount of fines imposed and composition fees accepted was Rs. 10,416 against Rs. 11,668 in the previous year. One hundred and sixty two cases of illicit distillation and possession of illicitly distilled arrack were reported during the year (an excess of 27 over the number for the previous year). The largest number of cases was in the Shimoga district and cases of illicit distillation were reported from *maidan* tracts also. A reward of Rs. 100 was granted by the Madras Abkari department to an excise Assistant Inspector of the State for having detected a case of smuggling of opium and ganja at Katpadi.

Excise intelligence bureau.

12. Sixty nine cases were detected by the bureau, of which 33 related to illicit distillation, 3 to smuggling of arrack and 4 to illegal possession or sale of ganja.

Measures to check the drink and drug habit.

13. The licensing board in the Bangalore city recommended the closure of one toddy shop and the change of site of two toddy shops and two arrack shops from their present places. One toddy shop was closed and the location of two others was changed. The recommendation of the licensing board, Mysore City, to change the sites of an arrack and a toddy shop were not given effect to. The only districts in which the advisory committees met were Kolar and Chitaldrug. The working of these committees is reported to be not satisfactory and proposals for

making them more useful are under consideration. On the whole, 24 shops for the sale of intoxicants were closed during the year.

Inspections.

14. The inspection of taluk, range and sub-range offices and of the bonded depots by the Sub-divisional officers was fairly satisfactory but the inspection of date groves, which might lead to the detection and ultimate prevention of illicit tapping, is reported to have not been made on a systematic basis. Two district excise offices, 4 sub-division offices, 21 taluk offices, 20 range offices and 13 bonded depots were inspected by the Excise Commissioner during the year.

Finance.

15. The year opened with an arrear balance of Rs. 4,75,672 and the current demand for the year was Rs. 73,59,726. Of the total demand of Rs. 78,35,398, Rs. 73,54,844 were collected and a sum of Rs. 9,548 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,71,006 pending recovery at the close of the year. The incidence of taxation under excise was Rs. 1-4-1 against Rs. 1-5-3 and the expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,15,471 against Rs. 4,50,394 (revised figure) in the previous year. Three claims from *inamdars* to excise revenue from toddy were disposed of during the year and refund bills to the extent of Rs. 1,07,985 in all in favour of certain *inamdars* were sanctioned.

iii. Income-tax.

General.

16. The Mysore Income-tax Regulation of 1920 was replaced by a fresh Regulation No. V of 1923 which provides among other matters for the levy of super-tax in addition to the ordinary income-tax, on incomes which exceed Rs. 50,000 a year, at the rate of one anna per rupee of such excess. With the repeal of the old Regulation, the complicated system of provisional assessment and subsequent adjustment was done away with to the considerable relief of the assessees and the better working of the Regulation. To familiarize the public with the principal features of the new Regulation, pamphlets, both in English and Kannada, were published and made available for sale. For administrative purposes, the State was divided into nine districts (8 Revenue districts and another comprising the cities and taluks of Bangalore and Mysore) and 22 divisions. Under the new Regulation the old designations of 'Collector' and 'Commissioner' were replaced by 'Income-tax officer' and 'Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax.' The Commissioner of Income-tax now exercises the powers of review and of making reference to the Chief Court, which under the old Regulation vested in the Government. The Deputy Commissioners of districts continued to exercise the powers of an Income-tax officer in their respective areas, excepting the cities and taluks of Bangalore and Mysore which were under a separate Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax. The Assistant Commissioners in charge of revenue sub-divisions and the Treasury Assistant Commissioners of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Tumkur were invested with the powers of an Income-tax officer under the Regulation in respect of assessments under Rs. 9,000 in their respective areas. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was instructed to hear appeals as far as possible on the Kolar Gold Fields, if the assessees in that area so desired. A wholetime Inspector was appointed for the Gold Fields in place of the Revenue officer of the Sanitary Board who had been entrusted with income-tax duties.

17. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years and penalties was Rs. 16,38,334 against Rs. 18,32,845 in 1922-23 and the net demand, excluding refunds, etc., was Rs. 14,74,436. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,99,948 or 68 per cent was collected, leaving an arrear of Rs. 4,79,343 at the end of the year. The decrease under demand is mainly due to a decision of the Chief Court that the income from interest on investments by the Mining Companies outside Mysore is not assessable to Mysore income-tax. The number of individuals and companies assessed was 4,819 and 69 as against 4,627 and 71 in the previous year and the net collections from them, including excess collections and penalties, amounted respectively to Rs. 4,89,361 and Rs. 6,84,869 as against Rs. 4,67,551 and Rs. 8,09,440 (revised figures) of the previous year. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-4 including the tax paid by the companies, or 14·5 pies excluding it as against Re. 0-3-9 and 15·2 pies respectively in the previous year.

18. Eighteen companies and 2 individuals were assessed to super-tax and the net demand under this head was Rs. 5,86,725 of which Rs. 5,48,294 or 93·5 per cent were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,431. The average incidence of taxation *per capita* under this head was Re. 0-1-3. Super-tax.

19. One thousand and forty two appeals and 132 revision petitions were filed and 1,076 appeals and 86 revision petitions were disposed of during the year. Fifty eight per cent of the appeals and 77 per cent of the revision petitions were unsuccessful. At the instance of the assessees four cases were referred to the Chief Court for decision on questions of law, three of which were disposed of during the year.

20. The expenditure of the department rose to Rs. 73,850 from Rs. 61,796 (revised figures) in the previous year, owing to the appointment of an additional Inspector and some clerks and to the revision of the pay of some others. Expenditure.

iv. Stamps.

21. Of the important measures adopted during the year may be mentioned the delegation of power to the Commissioner of Stamps to remit irrecoverable stamp duty to the extent of Rs. 100, reduction in the size of *hundi* stamps, the fixing of the duty on indemnity notes executed by consignees who take delivery of goods without producing railway receipts and the amendment of the Court Fees Regulation so as to define the term 'Chief Controlling Revenue authority' and provide for the levy of *ad valorem* court fees in appeals other than those against orders, etc.

22. The year opened with a stock in the Central Depot of 40,22,985 stamps of all kinds valued at Rs. 36,53,703. The number of stamps obtained from the manufactory and the excise counterpart agreements printed during the year raised the stock to 76,46,985 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 64,10,024. Of these, 34,32,871 stamps of the face value of Rs. 26,46,530 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Stamp Superintendent's Office, leaving in the Central Depot a balance of 42,14,115 stamps of the value of Rs. 37,63,494 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps of various descriptions and denominations as well as from all other heads of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 19,44,807 against Rs. 18,30,752 (revised figure) showing an increase of Rs. 1,14,055. This increase in revenue is reported to be due to a large increase in the sale of court-fee stamps and to the levy of enhanced rates from February 1923. The revenue lost to Government on account of the entire or partial exemption from stamp duty enjoyed by instruments relating to co-operative societies and certain other institutions was Rs. 7,850. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 1,49,024 (revised figure) in the previous year to Rs. 1,60,303, due chiefly to larger refunds granted in respect of spoiled, misused or unused stamps. As a result of strict instructions issued, there is a perceptable increase to the extent of Rs. 6,312 in the recovery of fines and penalties on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.

v. State Life Insurance.

23. There were 2,043 proposals during the year as against 2,719 in the previous year. Of these 1,395 were accepted, 204 were rejected and 444 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,311 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,34,494 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,775. Six hundred and four policies held by 210 persons and assured for Rs. 3,29,998 (including reversionary bonus addition) matured during the year by the insured attaining 55 years; 82 persons holding 174 policies for Rs. 94,447 (including reversionary bonus addition) surrendered their policies; 161 persons who had assured for Rs. 1,96,256 (inclusive of reversionary bonus addition) under 329 policies died. Official Branch.

24. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on the 1st July 1923 was Rs. 59,97,550. The income during the year inclusive of interest amounted to Rs. 9,62,255, of which a sum of Rs. 7,19,300 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 2,42,955 the interest on the balance of the fund. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,30,663 of which a sum of Rs. 5,97,915 was spent in payment of

policies and a sum of Rs. 32,748 on management. The closing balance at the cred of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 63,29,142. The percentages the total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income we 65·54 and 3·40 as against 15·5 and 3·04 (revised figures) respectively, in the previo year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid clai was 32·04 per cent of the total liability as against 33·41 in 1922-23.

25. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the Sta Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report, was 33,5 and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 2,33,29,417 (including reversiona bonus addition to policies in force on the 30th June 1912). The number of polici that remained effective at the end of the year was 24,440 assuring Rs. 1,88,42,4 (inclusive of reversionary bonus addition) and the monthly premium payable the on was Rs. 62,222. Of the remaining 9,082 policies, 8,421 assuring Rs. 45,62,8 were completely discharged and claims on 661 policies assuring Rs. 2,92,045 w pending settlement at the end of year. Of the 8,421 policies completely discharg 4,054 were by the death of the insured, 3,100 by the insured attaining 55 years, 1 by cancellation, 916 by surrender and 29 by forfeiture ; 127 policies were automa cally adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the sum assured.

Family pension branch.

26. There was no admission to the Family Pension Branch during the ye The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1923 was Rs. 5,632. The total recei during the year including the interest on the balances amounted to Rs. 1,4 The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,449 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,633 at end of the year.

Public branch.

27. From the commencement to the end of 1923-1924, 5361 proposals Rs. 58,90,675 were received in the Public branch of which 4,132 proposals Rs. 46,73,000 were accepted. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine pro sals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 34,54,600 and realising an annual premium Rs. 1,67,969. Twelve insured persons were reported dead during the year wher a claim for Rs. 13,500 arose and a sum of Rs. 10,500 was paid in discharge o claims. Thirty-one persons who had insured for Rs. 28,100 surrendered t policies and thirty of them received surrender value of Rs. 1,156. The oper cash balance of the fund on 1st July 1923 was Rs. 1,95,923, the approximate inc during the year including interest amounted to Rs. 1,33,894 and the expenditur Rs. 31,273. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 2,98,544, besides the of Rs. 81,000 invested in the Government of India Second War Loan Bonds.

vi. Government Savings Banks.

28. With 2,953 accounts newly opened and 1,785 closed, the total nur current at the close of the year was 24,479 with a balance of Rs. 1,01,63,791 at t credit. Of the total number of current accounts, 2,891 with a balance Rs. 3,31,805 represented security deposits, 2,548 with a balance of Rs. 25,0 were held by government officers in their official capacity, 1,625 with Rs. 7,41 as balance were held on behalf of minors. The aggregate number of accounts, current and dead, on the books at the close of the year was 43,031 against 41 in 1922-23. A sum of Rs. 1,02,57,830 represented the total amount at the c of the depositors, the average balance at the credit of each depositor being Rs against Rs. 210 in the previous year. The number transferred to dead acc during the year was 1,307 and the number revived 278, bringing the total am at the credit of dead accounts on 30th June 1924 to Rs. 94,039 as against Rs. 9 in the previous year. The interest earned by the depositors during the yea Rs. 4,38,439 as against Rs. 3,79,747 in the previous year. Deposits were than withdrawals in all the districts except Tumkur. There was an increa the number of depositors under professional, domestic and agricultural classes, there was a small decrease under other classes of depositors. The number of d tors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on 30th June 1924 was 290 a amount at their credit was Rs. 49,91,530 as against 291 and Rs. 42,39,615 re tively in 1922-23. Twenty applications were received for nomination as agains the previous year and the total number of nominations recorded at the end

year was 180. The amounts at the credit of collecting savings banks in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and at Bowringpet on 30th June 1924 were Rs. 1,36,719, Rs. 78,035 and Rs. 23,212 respectively, as against Rs. 99,671, Rs. 30,815 and Rs. 26,328 in the previous year. Owing to gradual fall in the balance, the Collecting Savings Bank at Bowringpet has since been abolished. Collecting Savings Banks.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1923.)

i. Births, deaths and epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

The sub-joined statement gives the statistics of births and deaths as compared with those of the previous year:—

	Births				Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille
1922 ...	53,934	51,014	1,04,948	17·91	44,128	40,962	85,090	14·52
1923 ...	54,566	51,288	1,05,854	18·04	48,535	45,752	94,287	16·09

The birth-rate during the year was higher than the quinquennial mean by ·30 per mille and in towns it was higher by 9·11 per mille than in rural areas. There were 104·44 male births for every 100 female births. Compared with the year 1922, the districts of Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga returned higher rates and the highest rate registered (25·61) was in Kolar and the lowest (15·67) in Hassan. The death-rate among men was 16·25 and among women 15·91 per mille. The highest death-rate (21·57) was returned for Hassan and the lowest (11·85) for Chitaldrug. Deaths exceeded births in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur. Mortality was, as in the previous year, highest among children under the age of one year and next among old people of and above 60 years. Considered according to communities, the death-rate among Mahomedans was 18·41, among Hindus 15·30 and among other classes 43·25 per mille, the corresponding figures for 1922 being 19·42, 13·50 and 45·24 respectively. In towns it was 21·52, while only 15·27 in rural areas.

2. The chief diseases during the year and the number of deaths under them were as follows:—

Diseases	Deaths	
	1922	1923
Cholera	46	79
Small-pox	1,149	2,427
Plague	8,945	10,985
Influenza	108	33
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	3,083	2,201
Respiratory Diseases	2,197	2,133
Relapsing fever	812	374
Fevers	40,859	44,966

The largest number of deaths from cholera and small-pox were returned from the Chitaldrug and Mysore districts respectively, while all the deaths under influenza were in the Kadur district. Mortality under fevers increased and was heaviest (13,177) during the quarter ended December 1923, with Hassan returning the highest death-rate (14·09) as in the previous year. Plague claimed 10,985 victims and in proportion to population, the highest death-rate (13·11) was

Plague.

in the Shimoga District. The usual preventive measures were adopted during the year. There was a phenomenal rise in the number of plague inoculations performed during the year, due largely to the efforts made by the department of Sanitation, the number being 129,630 against 80,416 in the previous year. The Bangalore district registered the largest number of inoculations (58,986). One hundred and fifty-one cases of plague were admitted for treatment to the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields and the number of recoveries therein was 74.

ii. Progress of Sanitation.

3. The orders passed by Government in regard to the retrenchments proposed by the Special Finance Committee in the department of Public Health were given effect to in the course of the year. The appointment of full-time Sanitary Commissioner and the posts of District Health Officers and Deputy Inspectors of vaccination were abolished. The Senior Surgeon was entrusted with the duties of Sanitary Commissioner and a new cadre of Chief Sanitary Inspectors was created to take the place of District Sanitary Officers and to work directly under the orders of the Presidents of District Boards. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same. No new scheme came up for consideration of the Board during the year. A sum of Rs. 68,4 0 was spent by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board and Rs. 18,547 by the Bangalore City Improvement Committee on works of sanitation, while the expenditure incurred on sanitary measures by municipalities amounted to Rs. 58,233, The total outlay in the Public Works Department on works of a sanitary nature was Rs. 98,623. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 264 villages ; 163 villages were newly brought under the Village Improvement scheme, 184 wells were sunk in villages and 160 wells were improved. Thirty-two villages were provided with extensions and 15 villages were shifted to healthier sites. Minor improvements such as the clearing of lantana, prickly-pear, etc., continued to receive attention. Under the *malnad* improvement scheme, quinine was distributed and vaccination performed by the special staff. Of the school going children of 364 schools examined in places where dispensaries are stationed, 14,262 were given medical relief. The usual sanitary arrangements, such as the entertainment of temporary conservancy staff, erection of temporary latrines and adoption of precautionary measures against drinking water being fouled, were adopted on occasions of *jatras* and car festivals. Fourty-three towns and 17 villages were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and 980 towns and villages by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors.

iii. Vaccination.

4. There were 161 vaccinators during the year against 159 in 1922 and the total number of vaccinations performed was 1,48,482 as against 1,17,356 in 1922. Of the total number, 79·16 per cent was by the District and Malnad Improvement vaccination staff, 16·59 per cent by the special staff of vaccinators in municipalities and 4·25 per cent by medical subordinates ; 94·6 per cent of primary vaccinations and 46·1 per cent of re-vaccinations were successful, the corresponding figures for 1922 being 95·89 and 85·74 respectively. The number of primary vaccinations exceeded the decennial average (75,603) by 63,728. Vaccinations in districts showed an increase of 29,911 cases compared with the figures of 1922, all the districts excepting Hassan and Kadur contributing to the increase. Vaccinations performed in municipal areas numbered 24,635 of which 6,699 were re-vaccinations, as against 23,950 and 7,237 respectively in the previous year. Vaccination was made compulsory in two more areas and the period during which it should be compulsory was extended in 18 municipalities, bringing the total number of areas in which the Vaccination Regulation was in force to 90 at the close of the year. The work of Vaccination is now under the supervision of Taluk Board and Municipal Sanitary Inspectors and the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of districts. The number of children examined by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 36,570. The outlay on vaccination was Rs. 55,131 against Rs. 55,466 in 1922.

iv. Vaccine Institute.

5. Two hundred and ninety-eight calves were vaccinated during the year of which 261 were statisfactory, yielding paste sufficient for 274,570 cases. The quantity of vaccine supplied for use within the State and to out-stations was 168,565 and 56,376 units against 134,647 and 11,207 units respectively in 1922. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves amounted to Rs. 21,590 against Rs. 12,101 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,275 against Rs. 10,334 in the previous year. Eighteen candidates for the appointment of vaccinators, 7 pupil compounders and 7 sanitary Inspectors were given training in the technique of vaccination and the usual course of demonstration in vaccination for the final year students of the local medical school was also held.

v. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Medical Institutions.

6. There were 195 medical institutions working on the 1st January 1923; four dispensaries were newly opened and one which had been temporarily closed, was re-opened during the calendar year thus bringing the number of institutions at work on the last day of the year to 200. Of these 28 were State public institutions, 9 State non-public institutions, 146 local fund and municipal institutions, 7 private aided institutions, 3 private non-aided institutions and 7 were railway dispensaries.

Relief.

7. The accommodation provided for in-patients in the institutions (except the non-aided ones) consisted of 624 beds for men and 685 beds for women. The beds provided for in-patients in the State non-public and railway dispensaries were 66 for men and 12 for women as in 1922. The total number of persons treated in the State public, local fund and municipal and private aided institutions was 22,385 in-patients against 21,110 and 1,990,701 out-patients against 1,855,263 in the previous year. Hindus formed, as usual, the largest proportion of the patients. The number of patients dealt with in the State non-public and railway dispensaries alone was 102,589 against 106,362 in 1922. Patients treated in the several Ayurvedic and Unani institutions numbered 704,449 against 484,718 in the previous year.

8. Malaria was as before the most common disease treated during the period. Other diseases treated were, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs and diseases of the skin. Surgical operations were performed on 38,463 patients, including 25 patients that remained at the close of the previous year. Of these, 36,726 were cured, 1,429 relieved, 85 discharged, 138 died and the year closed with 85 patients under treatment. The number of cases treated with X-ray and the number of radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were 591 and 71 against 513 and 51 respectively; and those in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 125 and 42 against 86 and 28 in the preceding year.

9. There was a working staff of 156 midwives as in 1922 and the cases attended to by them numbered 11,644 against 11,211 in the previous year, giving an average of 74 cases per midwife per annum against 72 in 1922.

10. There were 161 pupils in the medical school during the year 1923-24, of whom 10 were ladies. Sixty three of the students, including 9 ladies, were stipendiaries. Twenty-two students passed out, qualified as medical practitioners. The net cost to Government on account of the school was Rs. 22,386.

11. Almost all the institutions were inspected by the District Medical Officers; and the Senior Surgeon inspected 68 hospitals and dispensaries. The total expenditure on medical institutions during the year was Rs. 10,41,804 of which a sum of Rs. 8,11,415 was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 2,06,113 from District and Municipal Funds and Rs. 24,276 from miscellaneous sources, consisting chiefly of the fees collected from patients attending medical institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields.

12. A donation of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of a Gynecological ward in the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, to commemorate the name of the late Dr. R. Govindarajulu, made by her sister Miss Govindarajulu and another donation of

Rs. 5,000 made by Mr. Iswarappa Hollappa Bulla of Dharwar District for the construction of a new labour ward in the same hospital were accepted by Government during the year.

vi. Special Hospitals.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

13. The number of in-patients treated was 2,369 against 2,109 in 1922. Of these, 1,525 were cured, 646 relieved and 115 were discharged otherwise. There were 19,626 out-patients against 16,629 in the previous year. The number of important surgical operations performed was 1,319, of which 1,316 were successful. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 53,169 against Rs. 50,421 in the previous year.

Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

14. The total number of patients treated was 274 of whom 79 were cured, 23 were discharged otherwise and 25 died, leaving 147 under treatment at the close of the year. There were 20 criminal lunatics of whom 10 were discharged. The number of lunatics from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year was 79 (44 men and 35 women) of whom 26 were discharged and 9 died. The total outlay on the institution was Rs. 54,781 against Rs. 60,850 in the previous year, of which Rs. 11,964 represented the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

15. Seventy-two patients were treated during the year, of whom 31 were discharged and 12 died leaving 29 under treatment at the close of the year. The number of lepers from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year was 13, of whom 4 were discharged and 1 died leaving 8 under treatment at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 8,536 against Rs. 7,559 in 1922.

Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

16. The number of in-patients treated was 1,228 against 1,207 in the previous year. There were 49 deaths amongst the in-patients against 35 in the previous year. Out-patients numbered 13,525 against 12,831 in 1922. Seventeen pupil midwives were trained during the year. The total expenditure on the hospital was Rs. 30,588 against Rs. 28,554.

Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet.

17. Eight hundred and fifty-one in-patients and 14,661 out-patients received treatment during the year against 841 and 14,841 respectively in 1922. The number of deaths among the in-patients was 17 against 9 in the previous year. Seven pupil midwives were trained in the institution. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 18,115 against Rs. 20,252 in 1922.

Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore.

18. The number of in-patients treated was 1,029 against 882, of whom 20 died. Out-patients numbered 12,627 against 10,886 in 1922. Ten pupil midwives passed out of the institution duly trained. The total expenditure incurred on the hospital amounted to Rs. 27,906 against Rs. 26,597 in the previous year.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

19. The following statement gives particulars in regard to the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields during the year:—

Name of Institution	Number of patients admitted	Number		Discharged otherwise	Died	Outlay on the institution
		Cured	Relieved			
1. Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore.	296	127	29	28	112	Rs. 12,387
2. Do Mysore ...	434	145	48	101	114	13,378
3 Do Kolar Gold Fields ...	141	134	...	...	6	4,580

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

20. One hundred and fourteen in-patients were treated in this institution against 111 in the previous year. Of the number treated, 28 were cured, 35 relieved and 7 died against 7, 14 and 10 respectively in 1922. The number of out-patients treated was 541 against 530 in the previous year and the total cost of the institution was Rs. 18,985.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

21. Four hundred and fifty-eight articles relating to 136 cases were received for toxicological examination against 301 articles in 1922; 66 of these cases were of blood and seminal stains, 58 of suspected human poisoning and 8 of abortion. In 15 cases, poisons such as arsenic, mercury and oleander were detected, giving a percentage of 11·03. Sixty-two articles were received for chemical analysis, 37 of them being samples of water. The number of samples received for bacteriological investigation was 2,427 against 3,715 in 1922. Of these, 328 were samples of water, 1,565 of blood and 8 of discharges. Three hundred and twenty-eight samples of water were examined quantitatively to discover the proportion of bacteria per cubic centimetre in order to test the efficiency of filters; and an equal number of samples of water was examined for the presence of lactose fermenters.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

i. University of Mysore.

Senate, Council, etc.

DR. BRAJENDRA NATH SEAL, M.A., PH.D., D.SC., continued as Vice Chancellor. The Council held seventeen meetings as against thirteen in the previous year. The Senate met five times and among the more important of its recommendations sanctioned during the year, are the following :—

(1) Establishment of a Faculty of Medicine and the opening of a Medical College at Bangalore.
(2) Compulsory Medical inspection of students.
(3) Introduction of Psychology courses in the Philosophy Group for the B.A., and M.A., Degree examinations.
(4) Provision of increased accommodation to candidates seeking admission to the Central College.

Instruction and examination.

2. The total number of students on the rolls of all the colleges was 1,161 as against 1,088 in the previous year. Of these, 473 were in the Maharaja's College, 490 in the Central College, 11 in the Maharani's College, and 187 in the Engineering College. For lack of students, there was no Second year B.A. class in the Maharani's College. The problem of accommodation and admission of all qualified candidates to the Central College reached an acute stage. All possible steps were taken to meet the situation. Fresh combinations of subjects were also provided by the University so that some could join the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The following were the results of the several University examinations of 1924 :—

Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Number eligible for Degree
M. A.	14	9	9
B. A. Part I	296	170	162
B. A Part II	340	172	
B. Sc., English	45	41	42
B. Sc., Optionals	47	41	
B. Com. Part I	13	3	3
B. Com. Part II	13	7	
B. E.	45	32	...
Intermediate in Engineering	43	39	...
First Year Certificate	70	30	...
Entrance	1,184	383	...

3. Of the successful candidates in the M. A. Degree examination, one was a lady. At the B. A. Degree Examination, five lady students came out successful, one in both parts and the remaining four in either part and all the five candidates were eligible for the Degree. Of these, two belonged to backward communities.

General.

4. The Scottish Universities Entrance Board agreed to place the Mysore University upon the same footing as the other Indian Universities in respect of exemption from the preliminary examination in Arts, etc. Under the new constitution, the University was granted representation in the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council, and the Board of Education. At the invitation of the Mysore University, the Indian Science Congress held its session of 1924 in Bangalore in January 1924, when the Central College contributed several papers on original or research work in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology. The Principals of the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, were deputed to the Universities Conference at Simla ; but only the latter was able to attend. The number of University extension lectures delivered during the year was 24 of which one was in Kannada and the rest in English. Three special lectures were delivered by Dr. M. Winternitz of the University of Prague.

Libraries.

5. One thousand and sixty-one volumes were added to the University Library bringing the total up to 12,108. In addition to 32 publications received in the previous year, the library received during the year 106 important and valuable publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. One hundred and ninty-five printed books and eighty-one manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library, bringing the total number of printed books to 11,704 and of manuscripts to 9,923. Among the rare manuscripts acquired during the year, the following are worth mentioning:—(*i*) *Mahabharatadushkarasloka-tippani*, (*ii*) *Sujnani Charitre*, (*iii*) *Amritesvara Bhashya*, (*iv*) *Naradiya Samhita and* (*v*) *Parameswara Samhita.* Five thousand six hundred and thirty-nine manuscripts and books were consulted in the Library by visitors and 1,483 printed books and 137 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. One thousand two hundred and seventy-five volumes were presented to various Public Institutions, pandits and distinguished scholars, both within and outside India.

Finance.

6. Six endowments amounting to Rs. 15,200 were accepted during the year. According to provisional figures, the income of the University from all sources (including the Government grant of Rs. 6,01,800) amounted to Rs. 7,30,778 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,83,059 against Rs. 7,29,694 (of which Rs. 4,50,000 represent the Government grant) and Rs. 8,49,402 respectivley, in the previous year.

ii. Education.

7. The following were among the important administrative measures of the year:—

(1) A conference of Inspecting Officers and another of head masters and mistresses of high schools under the presidency of the Inspector-General of Education was held to discuss important questions relating to the improvement of primary education, remodelling of schools and the organisation, equipment and administration of high schools.

(2) The appointments of the Deputy Inspector-General of Education, the Technical Assistant to the Inspector-General, the Special Officer and the two Circle Inspectors were abolished and the posts of an Assistant Inspector-General of Education, and of three Inspectors for primary, secondary and science education respectively were created. A new post of Deputy Inspectress of girls' schools was also created in lieu of two Assistant Inspectresses whose places were abolished.

(3) A general decentralisation of powers was sanctioned.

(4) A consolidated report on education from July 1916 to the end of June 1922 was prepared.

(5) The procedure relating to contributions for educational buildings was systematised.

(6) Additional sections of the University Entrance Class in Bangalore and additional sections in several high schools were opened to accommodate the increased number of students.

(7) Two more high schools, one in Mysore and the other at Tiptur were established.

(8) A morning class in the Collegiate high school, Bangalore, for students who had failed in the S. S. L. C. was opened.

(9) Primary and Middle school education was remodelled each on a four year basis and the schools which included primary and middle school classes were bifurcated.

(10) The rules of the Lower Secondary Examination were revised.

(11) The control over the Primary schools in the City of Bangalore was transferred to the Municipal Council.

(12) The grant-in-aid to the Village Elementary schools was enhanced by Rs. 2 per mensem.

(13) The report on the Educational Survey was printed and copies of it were supplied to departmental officers and Presidents of District Boards.

(14) The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was ordered to be thrown open to all castes and its control was transferred to the Education department.

(15) An Advisory Committee for the advancement of the education of Mahomedans was formed.

(16) A separate fund called the "Mahomedan Scholarship Fund" was constituted to be administered by the Inspector-General of Education assisted by a Special Committee.

(17) The Zenana Normal school, Mysore, was converted into a boarding school.

(18) The Silver Wedding Fund Association at Simla granted five special military scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem to Mysore students in high schools in consideration of the services of their parents in the War.

(19) The period of exemption from payment of class fees and examination fees enjoyed by pupils of the depressed classes, was extended by three years.

(20) Practical instruction classes in leather work, mat-making, smithy, etc., were opened in certain Panchama schools.

8. The following statement shows the number of institutions and the number of pupils under instruction on the 30th June 1924 as compared with 1922-23. The figures include institutions under the University :— General Statistic

Particulars	No. of institutions		No. of pupils		Difference	Average number on the roll		Average daily attendance	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24		1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
University Education—								Per cent	
Colleges—English ...	3	3	940	974	+34	...	...	87·6	87·6
Engineering ...	1	1	148	187	+39	...	...	92·6	90·6
Oriental ...	4	4	324	334	+10				
Teaching for men.	1	1	11	11	...				
Total ...	9	9	1,423	1,506	+83				
Secondary Education.									
High Schools—									
High Schools, English, for boys	19	21	6,630	7,012	+382				
Do Kannada, for boys	4	3	254	285	+31				
Do English, for girls	4	4	168	182	+20				
Do Kannada, for girls	1	1	18	27	+9				
Total ...	28	29	7,034	7,506	+442				
Middle Schools—									
Middle Schools for boys ...	172	192	20,280	20,697	+417				
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys.	273	313	7,976	6,912	—1,064				
Middle Schools for girls	19	20	1,367	1,401	+34				
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls.	54	56	2,339	956	—1,383				
Total ...	518	581	31,962	29,966	—1,996	2,63,940	2,66,745	1,84,763	20,568
Primary Schools—									
Primary Schools for boys	6,504	6,554	1,96,359	2,09,218	+12,859				
Primary Schools for girls	692	729	32,554	34,961	+2,407				
Total ...	7,196	7,283	2,28,913	2,44,179	+15,226				
School Education (Special)—									
Training Schools for masters.	7	7	545	545	...				
Training Schools for mistresses.	3	3	61	56	—5				
Industrial Schools for men	18	18	1,071	1,018	—53				
Industrial Schools for women.	4	4	161	176	+15				
Sanskrit Schools ...	51	51	1,772	1,536	—236				
Commercial Schools ...	3	4	400	541	+141				
Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.	3	3	61	62	+1				
Medical School ...	1	1	125	168	+43				
School of Engineering, Bangalore.	1	1	157	214	+57				
Agricultural School ..	1	1	23	18	—5				
Total ...	92	93	4,376	4,334	—42				
Total Public Institutions ...	7,843	7,995	2,73,738	2,87,491	+13,753				
Total Private Institutions ...	953	1,093	15,144	16,762	+1,618				
Grand Total of all Institutions in the State.	8,796	9,088	2,88,882	3,04,253	+15,371				

There was an increase both in the number of public and private institutions as well as in the number of scholars in them. On an average there was one institution for every 3·24 square miles of area and for every 645 persons of total population and one out of 2·57 of the school going population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population of the State was 1 in 19 as against 1 in 20 in the previous year. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population was 8·25 and of girls at school to total female population was 1·97 and of both to total population 5 17.

9. Exclusive of four colleges under the University, there were five colleges, one for teaching and the other four for oriental studies, with a strength of 345. There were, as in the previous year, 9 Collegiate high schools maintaining the University Entrance class, of which 5 were Government and 4 aided with a strength of 1,017 in the Entrance class. Of the 5 Government institutions, one *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Institute was for girls. In addition to these regular collegiate high schools, the National high school, Bangalore, had a special private tuition class in the mornings to give tuition for the Entrance examination to 55 students Collegiate Education.

Secondary education.

who had once failed in that examination and were unable to get seats in any of the collegiate high schools. The number of Secondary schools including high schools (both English and Kannada), middle schools and incomplete middle schools for boys on the 30th June 1924 was 529 with a total strength of 34,906. Of the total number of secondary schools, 21 were English high schools with a strength of 7,012, 3 were Kannada high schools with 285 pupils, 192 were middle schools with 20,697 pupils and 313 were incomplete middle schools with 6,912 pupils. There were

Primary education.

6,554 primary schools for boys and 729 for girls with 20,92,218 and 34,961 pupils respectively in them. Classified by communities, there were 175 European or Eurasian girls, 1,769 boys and 616 girls belonged to the Indian Christian community, 29,563 boys and 8,094 girls were Mahomedans, 1,54,541 boys and 21,421 girls were Hindus, while the remaining 23,345 boys and 4,655 girls belonged to other

Special education.

classes. The number of training institutions on the 30th June 1924 was 11 of which 10 were Government and one aided. The training college had a strength of 269 as against 327 in the previous year. For the training of school masters in the Lower Secondary grade there were 7 District Normal schools, and 3 schools for the training of mistresses. All the training institutions had hostels attached to them, some maintaining more than one section according to communal needs. There were in all 18 industrial schools for men with a strength of 1,018 and 4 industrial schools for girls with a strength of 176. The school of Engineering at Bangalore had a strength of 214 distributed as follows:—

Civil Engineering section	8
Mechanical „ „	136
Students undergoing practical training	58
Short time motor mechanic students, etc	12
Total	214

In addition to the 3 commercial schools, 2 Government and 1 aided, there was private school of commerce, called 'The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce' with 25 pupils 2 of whom were girls. The strength of the school for the deaf and the blind was 62, (including 7 from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies) of whom 35 were in the blind and 25 in the deaf section, the remaining 2 working in the training section. In addition to reading books specially prepared for them, they were taught Braille composing and music. The number of Sanskrit schools at the end of the year was 51 as in the last year, with a strength of 1,536 of whom 1,233 were Brahmin boys, 35 were Brahmin girls, 138 were Lingayet boys, 52 were Vokkaligar boys, 8 were Vokkaligar girls, 22 were Vaisya boys, 32 were Jain boys, 3 were Jain girls, 2 were Kshatriya boys, 1 was a Kshatriya girl, 4 were Mahomedan boys, 2 were Indian Christians and 104 belonged to other communities.

Result of Public Examinations.

10. The results of the several University examinations have already been referred to in paragraph 2 of this chapter. The results of the S.S.L.C. examination were as hereunder:—

Institutions	Number registered	Number examined	Number declared eligible for college and public service	Compartmental passes		Number declared eligible for public service	Percentage of passes
				A group	B group		
1. Government Institutions.	1,162	1,152	548	90	183	14	48
2. Aided „	816	811	389	45	150	7	48
3. Private candidates.	267	242	87	3	10	..	36

Of the number declared eligible for the College and Public service, 723 were Brahmins, 52 were Mahomedans, 19 were Christians, 9 were Jains and 221 were other Hindus. Fifty five girl candidates were examined of whom 24 were declared eligible for college and public service, 6 passed the compulsory group and 12 the optional group. Among the Government schools, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Government high school, Chikballapur, and the Government collegiate

high school, Tumkur, did well, having passed 64, 59 and 57 per cent respectively; and among the aided institutions the Methodist Episcopal Mission girls' high school, Kolar, passed all the three candidates that it sent up and the Banumiah's collegiate high school, Mysore, and the National high school, Bangalore, passed 73 and 67 per cent respectively. For the Upper Secondary examination 136 candidates were examined of whom 47 including 5 girls passed. The results of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination were as follows :—

Particulars	English Lower Secondary	Vernacular Lower Secondary
1. No. registered ...	4,592	5,719
2. No. examined ...	4,489 (including 148 girls) ...	5,486 (ncluding 614 girls).
3. No. Passed ...	2,222 (including 90 girls) ...	2,041 (including 222 girls).
4. Percentage of passes to number examined ...	49·4	37·2

Out of 236 candidates examined in various groups of training examinations in the Training College in Mysore, 123 came out successful. From the school of Engineering, Bangalore, 33 candidates appeared for, and 17 passed in, the Electrical Engineering and 27 appeared for, and 23 passed in, the Mechanical Engineering examination, and 4 out of the 5 that appeared for the Civil Engineering examination came out successful. The total number of candidates registered for the different grades of commercial examinations was 399 of whom 167 were successful.

Women's education.

11. Including the Maharani's college, there were on the 30th June 1924, 818 girls' schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 37,770 as against 778 with a strength of 36,673 girls in 1922-23. Besides these, there were 19,188 girls reading in boys' schools and in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was 56,669 against 53,582 in the previous year. Of the 818 girls' schools, 1 was a college, 4 were English high schools, 1 was a Kannada high school, 20 were middle schools, 56 were incomplete middle schools, 729 were primary schools, 3 were training schools for mistresses and 4 were industrial schools for women. Six hundred and two of these schools were Government, 213 were aided and 2 were unaided. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13·8 against 12·42 in the previous year. One lady was successful in the M.A. degree examination, and 5 ladies were eligible for the B.A. degree. The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examinations of 1924 and the number that passed in each under the different sections :—

Number	Examination	Number examined	Number passed					
			Europeans	Native Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus	Others	Total
1	University Entrance Examination ...	9	..	..	..	5	..	5
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	55	3	4	1	16	..	24
3	Upper Secondary Examination ...	10	..	..	..	4	1	5
4	English Lower Secondary Examination ...	148	5	31	..	54	..	24
5	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination	614	..	26	79	117	..	222
6	Teacher's Certificate, Upper Secondary Grade (Preliminary).	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
7	Teacher's Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade (Preliminary).	73	..	18	9	4	1	32
8	Teacher's Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade (Final 1923).	15	..	11	1	1	..	13
9	Special Sewing	5	..	3	2	..	..	5

For the administration of women's education there were 1 Inspectress, 2 Deputy Inspectresses, 3 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada girls' schools and 1

Assistant Inspectress for Urdu girls' schools. The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year 1923-24 was Rs. 5,37,190 and was met out of the different sources as shown below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	3,69,399
Local Funds	1,07,984
Fees	3,346
Other sources	56,461
Total ...	5,37,190

Education of Mahomedans.

12. An advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials for the advancement of Mahomedan Education in the State was constituted during the year. The total number of Urdu schools both for boys and girls was 1,033 as against 950 with a strength of 33,736 as against 31,155 in the previous year. For boys there were 1 vernacular high school, 14 middle schools, 51 incomplete middle and 758 primary schools with a strength of 57,943, 752 and 23,658 respectively. For girls, there were 2 middle schools, 20 incomplete middle schools and 186 primary schools and 1 special school with a strength of 61, 228, 8,019 and 18 respectively. Besides these, there were 7,853 Mahomedan pupils reading in schools other than those maintained exclusively for Mahomedans making a total of 41,589 (30,230 boys and 11,359 girls) as against 38,815 (28,648 boys 10,197 girls) in the previous year. Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 9 were in colleges, 489 in high schools, 1,725 in middle schools, 1,168 in incomplete middle schools, 37,657 in primary schools, 225 in technical schools and 316 in village indigenous schools. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total Mahomedan school-going population was 87·91. One Mahomedan student was successful in the B. Sc. degree examination, 11 out of 15 passed the B.A. degree examination, and 11 out of 42 were successful in the University Entrance examination. In the S. S. L. C. examination 52 Mahomedans (including a girl) came out successful as against 40 in the previous year. In the Upper Secondary examination 15 out of 20 passed, while in the Teacher's Certificate examination 32 boys out of 56 and 10 girls out of 18 were successful. In the English Lower Secondary examination 111 boys passed out of 265, the girls sent up failing to secure a pass. In the Urdu Lower Secondary examination 258 boys out of 587 and 79 girls out of 232 were successful. The scales of carts, cart-hire and conductresses for Hindustani girls' schools of the middle and primary grade were revised and better facilities created. A conveyance allowance of Rs. 7 each for 9 months in the year to such of the Mahomedan girls that attend the high school classes and are poor has been ordered to be paid for a period of 5 years to start with. To provide for the English education of Mahomedan girls, the Zenana Normal school at Mysore had been reorganised and converted into a Boarding school with a middle section for general instruction, a training section of the Lower Secondary grade and a primary section to serve as a practising school.

Education of Backward and Depressed Classes.

13. Liberal provision in the shape of scholarships, free supply of books, etc., continued to be made for the advancement of education among the Backward and the Depressed classes in all grades of education. The pupils of the depressed classes were exempted from the payment of school and examination fees for a further period of 3 years beginning from 1923. For the education of the children of the depressed classes, there were 3 Middle schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, having boarding facilities attached to them. There were also 587 primary schools scattered all over the State. Provision was made at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur for admitting high school students, free of charge, into the hostels attached to the local Panchama Boarding schools, the number of such admissions not exceeding 15, 5 and 5 respectively. In addition to the special schools maintained solely for the children of these classes, all grades of schools are open to these students. The sentiment against the admission of Panchamas into general schools has grown weaker in many places and there were 3,294 Panchama students reading in schools other than those maintained solely for them. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided for giving clothing to some of the students who do not get any scholarships. There were 592 schools in all for the education of the children belonging to the Depressed classes with a strength of 13,661 as against 582 schools with a strength of 12,837 in the previous year. Of these schools, 374 were Govern-

ment, 215 were aided and 3 were special. Of the total strength, 1,593 were girls. Of the 374 Government institutions, 3 were Middle schools and 331 were Primary schools. There were 12 weaving classes specially sanctioned for these schools, which were all working during the year and 11 practical instruction classes in certain selected Panchama schools giving instruction in leather work, smithy, mat-making and basket making. The aided Panchama schools, except those that are maintained by organised agencies like the Christian and other Missions, have a very unsteady existence, and steps are being taken, as far as funds permit, to prevent their dying out by converting them into Government institutions. The number thus converted during the year under report was 48. The strength of the Central Panchama institute Mysore, was 224 as against 216 in the previous year. For the English Lower Secondary Examination 25 students sat and 12 passed. For the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination 57 appeared and 20 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. In addition to general education, boot and shoe making, weaving and mat making, carpentry, smithy, rattan work and tailoring were taught in the school. The strength of the Panchama boarding school Tumkur, on the 30th June 1924 was 62. Six boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 5 passed and the other boy was declared eligible for promotion. In addition to general education the following industrial subjects were taught:—(1) carpentry, (2) leather stitching and (3) tailoring. The strength of the Panchama boarding school Chikmagalur, was 47. The Lower Secondary class was opened in June 1924 for the first time and 2 students appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination in March 1924 and one of them passed. In addition to general education, the students underwent industrial training in the mornings in the local Government Industrial school, where they were taught smithy, carpentry and rattan work. Besides the schools for Panchamas there were 28 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 665, 3 schools for Hill Tribes, 5 for Kunbis and 4 for Wodders with a total strength of 200. Of the 28 Lambani schools, 23 were Government and 5 aided. One thousand and twenty scholarships were awarded during the year at a total cost of Rs. 60,520, under the backward class scholarships scheme and 1,464 scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 35,270 under depressed class scholarships scheme. Under the depressed class scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,304 was re-appropriated mainly for the purpose of providing clothes, books or slates to pupils of the depressed class.

Adult night schools.

14. These schools are held during nights to educate artisans and others who are engaged in their avocations during the day. The majority of the students that attend these schools are boys above 15 years of age and grown-up men. There were 1,302 such schools during the year under report with a strength of 14,947. The teachers of day schools, as a rule, conduct these schools and when the day schools close for any reason, these schools also disappear. Some of these schools therefore were not working. Steps are being taken to reorganise this branch of education by strengthening the good and promising schools and limiting their number to about 500 and closing down the rest.

Compulsory education

15. The number of children of compulsory age attending schools in compulsory centres was 32,938 on the 30th June 1924 as against 37,887 in the previous year. Exemptions were granted in 150 cases and warnings issued in 2,420 cases. Prosecutions were instituted in 30 cases and penalties awarded in 9 instances. The scheme was in operation in 240 centres as in the previous year, though in most cases only in name due chiefly to the omission to take the census every year of boys of compulsory age, to want of sufficient accommodation, staff and equipment, and the non-imposition of financial responsibility on local authorities. The whole question is under examination with a view to remedy the existing defects:

16. Including the hostels attached to the University colleges, there were 55 hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 2,553 boarders against 48 hostels with 2,477 boarders in 1922-23. Of these, 24 were Government hostels, 26 were aided and 5 unaided. Of the Government hostels, 4 were attached to the University colleges, 7 to high schools for boys, 2 to the Maharani's high school, Mysore, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to District Normal schools, (the one at Tumkur having a new section for Panchama teachers under training) 2 to the Training college, Mysore, and 1 to the Government incomplete middle school, Ayanur. Of the aided and unaided hostels, 6 were for Lingayets, 3 for Mahomedans

2 for Vokkaligars, 1 was for Mahrattas, 1 for Vaisyas and the rest were gener hostels open to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hoste was 1,222. Owing to an abnormally low strength, the hostels attached to th Government high schools at Davangere and Chikballapur have been close temporarily.

Scholarships.

17. The amount of one lakh of rupees set apart for the Backward and De pressed class scholarships which was reduced by one sixth on account of the reduc tion of the period for which these scholarships were made tenable in the year, *viz* only 10 months, was supplemented during the year by an additional grant o Rs. 17,000 which now brings up the amount to one lakh as before. The adminis tration of Backward class scholarships underwent modifications to a certain extent the chief features of which were (1) communities of similar social and economic conditions were grouped together so that the scholarships lapsing for want of can didates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group and (2) scholarships lapsing for want of deserving candidates in one group were allowed to be utilised for award ing scholarships to the needy students of other groups, provided the requirements of the original group in the respective lower grades were satisfied. The scheme of the Depressed class scholarships was also revised, the important changes being (1) the institution of 500 scholarships of annas 8 each per mensem for the depressed class students in the infant classes (2) fixing the depressed class scholarships at a higher rate than for the backward classes 3) pooling together into a separate fund the amount set apart for scholarships to depressed class students under all schemes and (4) reserving a sum of Rs. 2,000 for clothing to pupils of these classes for pupils of all grades who are not scholarship-holders, the rate of clothing allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per pupil. The total outlay on scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,47,690 or 3·28 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 11,353, in professional colleges and train ing schools Rs. 3,280, in secondary schools Rs. 1,01,787 and in primary schools Rs. 26,270. Two foreign Damodardoss scholarships were awarded during the year and an officer was also deputed for foreign training in cultural history and Archæology. Out of the four scholars (of whom two were ladies) studying in England last year, one lady returned after completing her course of studies. A sum of Rs. 13,442 realized as interest on endowments was spent on scholarships and prizes.

Grants-in-aid.

18. The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 7,96,982 of which a sum of Rs. 4,11,995 was contributed from State funds as grants-in-aid, Rs. 24,555 from local funds, Rs. 7,715 from Municipal funds, Rs. 1,37,039 from fees and Rs. 2,15,678 from all other sources. Of the State grant, a sum of Rs. 79,798 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 29,197 to middle and incomplete middle schools for boys, Rs. 9,570 to similar schools for girls, Rs. 1,83,283 to primary schools for boys, Rs. 26,220 for primary schools to girls, Rs. 8,317 to sanskrit schools and Rs. 75,600 to special institutions and grants towards buildings, furniture, etc.

Physical culture.

19. Provision has been made for the physical education of school children in all grades of schools. Drill is taught in all institutions beginning with the primary schools and it has now been made compulsory for the S. S. L. C. examination. Each of the high schools has one or more Scout troops. Besides drill and scouting, students take part in cricket, foot-ball, badminton, volley ball and in a few schools tennis and hockey. Every high school has a Gymnastic Instructor attached to it who in addition to teaching drill, trains students in gymnastic exercises and in a few places in Jiu-Jitsu. In most of the middle schools in addition to drill, cricket and foot-ball are played. The Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore, is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 208-5-4 and gives instruction in health and strength exercises, wrestling, parallel and horizontal bars, clubs, volley ball, basket-ball, *kok*, *gudu-gudu* and *padmavyuha*.

Scout movement.

20. The scout movement has been making rapid progress both as regards strength and in efficiency. In the year under report 49 new troops were started, making a total of 133 troops with 3,048 scouts in 75 different centres in the State. Four training camps were held, three for scout masters and one for commissioners, improvements in the methods of training being made possible by the munificent donation of Rs. 1,200 by His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Chief Scout. The scouts

won distinctions outside the State in Madras and Calcutta where parties of them had gone for scouting and ambulance competitions, the Madras party being specially complimented by H. E. the Viceroy. A special scout officers' conference at Byaderhalli, competitions among troops for H. H. the Yuvaraja Shield, quarterly rallies at Bangalore and Mysore cities and a few camps by individual troops were the special features of the year.

Inspection.

21. The Inspector-General of Education was on tour for 139 days and visited 409 institutions, besides presiding over a number of conferences and meetings both at headquarters and in the moffusil. The Circle Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore visited in all 636 schools, the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress of girls' schools inspected 205 schools, while the District Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses inspected in all 7,533 institutions. The number of visits paid to educational institutions by the Revenue and non-departmental officers was 834 during the year as against 699 during the previous year.

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit a few schools in the Hassan district and the Dewan also visited some schools in the same district.

Finance.

22. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on Education (including Rs. 6,83,059 spent on the University) amounted to Rs. 51,81,657. The details of the outlay and the sources from which education was financed are shown in appendix XXV. Of the direct expenditure, Rs. 5,45,573 were spent on College education, Rs. 5,06,740 on High School education, Rs. 7,51,755 on Middle Schools, Rs. 14,92,127 on Primary Education and Rs. 3,94,298 on schools for Special instruction. The levy of education cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee was extended during the year to two more districts, *viz.*, Tumkur and Shimoga. The actual collections during the year were Rs. 3,07,453-3-8 and the expenditure Rs. 43,560-6-0 leaving Rs. 4,60,450-5-3 at the end of the year, including the previous year's balance.

iii. Encouragement to Authors.

23. Among the books and journals patronised during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the purpose, mention may be made of the following:—

Books—Nizami's Haft Paikar.
Palegars.
Kalyani Natakam.
Mahabharatha Kathasangraha.

Journals—Mythic Society Journal.
Saraswathi.
Light to the Blind.
Karnataka Granthamala.
Bodhakaseve.

iv. Literature.

24. The number of books and periodicals registered decreased from 264 in the previous year to 246 (135 books and 111 periodicals). Of these, 143 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 83 in English and other European languages, 9 in Indian classical languages and 11 in more languages than one. Of the books, 23 were on religion, 2 on science, 10 on history and geography, 13 on biography, 1 on law, 3 on medicine, 1 on art and 10 on languages; fiction was represented by 23 works, poetry by 6, drama by 11 and philosophy by 7, while 25 were of a miscellaneous nature.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

Muzrai institutions.

Two Hindu temples in the Bangalore district together with thei endowments were taken under the management of Government. The temple c Sri Kumaraswami on the Sunkenahalli hill near Bangalore City, together with it endowments, was handed over for management to Mahamahopadhaya Siva Sankar Sastry, who was appointed sole *dharmakartha* of the temple. The inam land endowed to the Gramadevati temple at Kodigere in Nagar taluk, the Lingaya *matha* at Kumbardi in Manjarabad taluk and the rest-house (now abolished) i Grama, Hassan taluk were ordered to be resumed to Government. Cash endow ments amounting to Rs. 9,650 offered by private individuals were accepted durin the year, besides valuable jewellery and other smaller gifts and endowments.

2. Twenty-eight rest-houses and *chattrams* were ordered to be close during the year and the buildings handed over to the district boards for mainte ance as *musafirkhanas*. To meet the increasing expenditure on the Mysore char ties at Tirupati, a sum of Rs. 4,564 out of the amount saved by the abolition c *chattrams* and rest houses, was added to the State grant already enjoyed by thes charities. The Mysore *chattram* at Benares was removed to the new buildings i Hanuman Ghat and the old building was made over to the Sri Vyasarayaswar *Matha*. The estates belonging to six *mathas* were under the management of Go ernment during the year.

3. The corpus of the endowment founded by H. H. the late Prince Gula Mahomed, K.C.S.I., for alms-giving and offering of prayers for the late Tippu Sulta and Hyder Ali, now amounts to Rs. 1,77,000 and is administered by a Committe The income from the endowments, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 2,941, w Rs. 6,351 and the expenditure Rs. 5,884, the balance at the end of the year bei Rs. 3,408. Services in the Gumbuz and other minor musjids attached there were conducted satisfactorily under the supervision of a body of Nazarin-e-owko with the annual State cash grant of Rs. Rs. 12,810 supplemented by the contrib tion of Rs. 500 from one of the descendants of Nawab Tippu Sultan's famil Grants-in-aid of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,041 were continued during the ye to the undermentioned institutions :—

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-Need Society, C. & M. Station ...	600
(2) Girdlestone Home for incurables, C. & M. Station ...	300
(3) Srinivasamandiram Orphanage, Bangalore ...	1,200
(4) Anathalaya, Mysore	1,200
(5) Aryadharmabodhini Sabha, Bangalore	225
(6) Ubhayavedanta Pravarthana Sabha, Melkote ...	120
(7) The Hindu Abalasrama, Bangalore	300
(8) Srinivasamandiram, Bangalore	96
	4,041

4. Estimates aggregating Rs. 64,740 were sanctioned during the year repairs to institutions and the charge, less a sum of Rs. 5,000 contributed from t State funds, was met out of the funds belonging to the institutions concerned. row of *mantaps* costing nearly Rs. 10,000, contributed entirely by the devote was constructed within the temple of Sri Ramadevaru at Chunchinkatte in t Yedatore taluk for the benefit of the large number of pilgrims visiting t temple.

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

5. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore, which was un the Muzrai Department, was transferred to the control of the Education depa ment at the close of the year. The Sanskrit College at Melkote had 70 stude

in 12 classes and one student passed the *Vidwat* examination in *Visishtadwita Vedanta.* The Ayurvedic College at Mysore had a strength of 19 students and continued to work satisfactorily. Seven students appeared for the Intermediate and Final examinations, of whom three passed—two in first and one in second class.

General.

6. His Holiness the Jagadguru of Sri Sringeri Matha toured in parts of Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts. During his stay in Mysore City, His Holiness opened, in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja, the Sankara Matha where the image of the late Jagadguru was consecrated. The inspection of muzrai institutions during the year by the Deputy Commissioners and other revenue officers was satisfactory.

ii. Amrut Mahal.

7. The administrative control of the department was transferred during the year under report, from the Chief Commandant to the Director of Agriculture, and the Live-stock Expert was placed in direct charge of it. The herds were fairly free from epidemic diseases but the condition of the cattle was, on the whole, not satisfactory owing to scarcity of pasture on account of drought. The year opened with a stock of 8,736 animals. There were 1,124 births during the year (561 male and 563 female) and two animals formerly reported missing re-joined the herds. The number of deaths was 835, a large proportion of which occurred amongst the aged cattle and calves for want of sufficient grazing. The death-rate was 9·9 against 5·9 in 1922-23. Six hundred and seventy-nine animals were sold for Rs. 41,150. Considering the dullness of the market and the general fall in the price of cattle, the average price realised per head of cattle (Rs. 60·4) and for a standard bull (Rs. 130·5) was satisfactory. The total demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 99,336 against Rs. 66,239 in 1922-23 and the receipts to Rs. 73,736 against Rs. 55,087. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 37,058 against Rs. 33,258 in the previous year. Six thousand one hundred and forty-eight acres of Amrut Mahal *kaval* lands fit for cultivation were surrendered to the Revenue department to be thrown open for cultivation.

iii. Archæology.

8. The Director and the staff toured in parts of the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kolar and obtained 21 new copper plate grants and 105 stone inscriptions besides a few manuscripts. Four of the copper plate grants are of early western Ganga Kings. A detailed monumental survey was made in 13 villages in the taluks of Hassan, Arkalgud and Hunsur. In December 1923, the opening of an archæological museum at Mysore was sanctioned by Government and steps were taken by the department to arrange the archæological finds consisting of coins, copper plate grants, ancient utensils, views of ancient monuments and estampages of inscriptions, and to exhibit them in show-cases.

9. A sum of Rs. 15,196 was expended during the year towards the repair and maintenance of the several ancient monuments in the State. A Committee was appointed to inspect the famous temples at Halebid, Belur and Somanathpur and suggest measures for their preservation. On the recommendation of the Committee certain works connected with these temples and the appointment of watchmen for the temples at Belur and Halebid have been recently sanctioned. A Bill, on the lines of the British Indian "Ancient Monuments Preservation Act," has been introduced in the Legislative Council and is now published for general information before promulgation as law.

10. About fifty coins, all of copper, found in the possession of some merchants in Mulbagal were examined during the year. Many of them were *Maili kasus* issued during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, a few of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and two of the Vijayanagar Kings. The revised edition of *Karnataka Sabdanusasana* was completed and published during the year. A monograph on the Halebid temple is under preparation. Kannada texts of the inscriptions forming the supplement to the Bangalore district volume of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* were printed and the transliteration of the same as well as that of the Tumkur supplement is under preparation. Twenty-seven publications of the department and 75 photographs of views were sold in the office.

iv. Government Press.

11. The scale of the gazetted staff of the department was revised during the year, one of the two posts of Assistant Superintendents being abolished and a Sub-Assistant Superintendent being appointed instead. The appointment of a probationer for being trained in the work of printing was also sanctioned. Twelve offices in the moffusil were inspected by the Superintendent during the year. There were 409 paid employees in the Central Press against 391 in the previous year. Of these, 133 were on the fixed scale and 276 on the piece-work wages system. The strength of the establishment in the Branch Press at Mysore was 92 of whom 61 were on the permanent roll and 31 on piece-work.

12. The total receipts, exclusive of departmental book adjustments, but inclusive of Rs. 10,395 on account of the *Mysore Gazette* and Rs. 168 from the registration of books, rose from Rs. 43,737 to Rs. 46,056, the increase being due to larger realisations on account of advertisements in the *Gazette*. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,62,123 in the previous year to Rs. 1,69,703, the increase being due to larger outturn of work in connection chiefly with the constitutional reforms and the distress. Plant to the value of Rs. 18,147 was added during the year, more than half of this being for the Branch Press, and 14,467 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 7,688 were cast and taken to stock. Allowing for depreciation, etc., the book value of the plant at the Central and the Branch Press at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,22,358. The stock value of stores on the 1st July 1920 was Rs. 14,367. Articles valued at Rs. 15,723 were received and articles valued at Rs. 17,327 consumed, leaving stock worth Rs. 12,327 at the end of the year. The school conducted by the Education department for imparting elementary education to the juvenile employees of the press continued throughout the year. There were 42 pupils during the year as against 29 in the previous year.

v. Stationery.

13. Including the balance brought forward from the previous year, the value of stock handled during 1923-24 was Rs. 1,94,611. The value of supplies made to various Government departments amounted to Rs. 1,54,207 against Rs. 59,663 in 1922-23 leaving stock worth Rs. 40,404 in the depot on the 30th June 1924. The number of offices supplied with stationery from the Government Stationery Depot was 45 more than in the previous year. The Superintendent of Stationery inspected the stationery in 19 government offices during the year.

vi. Meteorology.

14. Of the four observatories in the State, the one in Bangalore is of the first class and the other three located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug are of the third class. As usual, 8 hours observations were telegraphed daily to Simla, Bombay and Madras for incorporation in the daily weather reports issued from the meteorological offices in those places, and the monthly means of observations at 10 and 16 hours, together with the registers, were forwarded to the Simla office. On telegraphic requisition of the Simla Meteorological office, six sets of special storm observations were taken at Bangalore at intervals of 6 hours on the 28th and 29th October 1923. Observations of pilot balloons with a theodolite were conducted to determine the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere except on days when the skies were heavily overcast. From the 1st January 1924 the results of such flights were telegraphed to Simla and the data sheets and diagrams of these along with the records of cloud observations with the Nephescope were sent to Agra.

15. Besides the monthly means published in the *Gazette*, the mean daily values of the Bangalore Observatory were sent to important daily papers and a weekly statement of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for publication in the vernacular paper *Vrithantha Patrike*. All the observatories were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter. The number of rain-gauge stations in the State was 226 and their inspection was satisfactory. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 14,492 against Rs. 13,199 in the previous year.

vii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

16. Seasonal conditions during the year were unfavourable for gardening. The gardens in Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam, under the control of the gardens department, were, however, kept in good condition, and advantage was taken of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading to improve several of them. The management of the Gumbuz garden in Seringapatam was transferred to the department during the year.

17. A number of important additions were made to the botanical collections chiefly by exchange with botanical and horticultural institutions outside the State. A valuable case of Punjab Flora presented by the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, and a collection of rare orchids presented by Sir Jeremiah Colman deserve special mention. Besides acclimatising the newly imported plants and raising other plants from seeds, considerable work was done in the nurseries in propagating ornamental shrubs, trees and flower plants. About 420 lbs. of seeds of shrubs and trees and 26 lbs. of flower seeds were collected for sale, exchange and propagation. Commercial plants such as Sisal hemp, Manilla hemp, Mauritius hemp, styrax balsam, camphor, cola and primento, which yield fibres, rubbers, resins and medicinal products are under cultivation in the Lal-Bagh. Attention was paid to the experimental cultivation of different varieties of fruits, vegetables and fodders in the Sunkal Farm and the Mysore Sewage Farm which came under the management of the department in January 1924. A large number of plants was trained for avenues. Over 9,000 trees in 166 gardens in 48 different places in the Bangalore district were treated for insect and fungus pests. A complete life history of Citrus Stemborer was worked out and cheap and effective preventive and remedial measures were discovered. These measures have been appreciated by owners of gardens in the Bangalore district where a large number of lime and orange trees were being destroyed by this pest. The scientific work of the department included also the preparation of lists of flowering plants, of plants suitable for shade gardens, of annuals suitable for growing in different seasons, statements and notes of flowering and fruiting periods of trees and shrubs.

18. The Mysore Horticultural Society successfully held the half-yearly horticultural shows at Bangalore and a special show was got up in connection with the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading. The annual garden competition continued to create interest among garden owners.

19. In addition to the preparation of plans for the lay-out of public roads and squares in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Superintendent, as Consulting Architect to Government, attended to the disposal of 129 designs for buildings and other structures. Proceeds from the sale of plants and seeds amounted to Rs. 4,764 against Rs. 5,137 (revised figures) during the previous year. The realisations from the Sunkal Farm amounted to Rs. 7,270 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,686. The total outlay on the department was Rs. 1,24,686 and the income Rs. 15,542.

viii. Hill Stations.

20. The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill Station fell from 589 in 1922-23 to 558, of whom 345 were Indians and 213 were Europeans. Of these, 59 were visitors from outside the State. The fall was partly due to the enhancement of the rates of rent for the occupation of the bungalows. The usual conveniences were provided by the timely opening, during the season, of European and Indian hotels, a provision depot, a dispensary, reading room and police outpost. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 2,141 and Rs. 8,542 respectively against Rs. 2,819 and Rs. 10,662 in 1922-23.

ix. Government Museum.

21. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 4,68,197 against 4,41,962 in the previous year. Nine exhibits were added to the collection during 1923-24. The Government grant for the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 3,900 and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 3,695.

x. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

22. Including the two government printing presses, there were 87 printing presses as against 88 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 34 were in the Bangalore district, 25 in the Mysore district, 9 in the Kolar district, 8 in the Shimoga district, 4 in the Kadur district, 3 in the Chitaldrug district and 2 each in the districts of Tumkur and Hassan.

News papers and periodicals (Calendar year 1923).

23. Excluding the *Mysore Gazette* issued by Government and the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police Department, there were 16 newspapers and 54 periodicals in circulation at the beginning of the calendar year 1923. One newspaper and 9 periodicals stopped publication and one newspaper and 5 periodicals were newly started. There were thus 16 newspapers and 50 periodicals in circulation during the year; of which 26 were in English, 32 in Kannada and 8 in more than one language. Of the 50 periodicals, one was a comic journal, 3 dealt with scientific topics, 20 with educational and literary matters, 10 with religion, 3 with philosophy, one (Blue Book and Publicity Journal) with Government Orders and reviews of reports, etc., issued by Government and 12 with miscellaneous matters. Thirty-six of the periodicals were issued monthly, 10 quarterly, 3 weekly and one was a fortnightly.

xi. Libraries.

Libraries under the Education department.

24. Besides libraries in schools and in the offices of the inspecting officers, the libraries under the control of the Education department were the education library, the office library and the text-book committee library, all located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education. Of the 11,905 books that were in the education and office libraries at the beginning of the year, 4,571 books useful for schools were distributed among the various institutions and 385 books were added to the library. The number of books lent out during the year was 642.

Aided public libraries.

25. The two aided public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to be under the management of committees, the members of which are partly elected by the subscribers and partly nominated by the Government. The following statement shows the working and condition of the two libraries as compared with the previous year:—

	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
Number of members	550	569	153	169
Number of visitors	86,772	87,861	84,290	76,082
Number of books at the close of the year..	10,525 (revised figure)	11,064	8,548 (revised figure)	8,671
Number of papers and periodicals subscribed for.	120	135	114	87
Number of books issued	59,278	57,164	41,931	33,433
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of subscriptions collected ..	6,093	6,491	2,050	1,748
Total income	12,298	13,895	7,525	5,580
Total expenditure	10,763	11,580	7,278	4,237

The work and management of the Sir K. Seshadri Iyer memorial section, organised as an adjunct to the Public library at Bangalore, were satisfactory. The receipts of the memorial section amounted to Rs. 9,550 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,054. One new library, *viz.*, the Sri Krishnarajendra Public Library at Tarikere was opened during the year and including this, there were 50 district, taluk and town libraries in the State.

The Central Book depot.

26. The depot undertakes the supply of educational books and other government publications, and also of furniture and other school appliances. The total

value of the stock at the central and branch depots and agencies on the 30th June 1924 was Rs. 2,88,752. Stock valued at Rs. 1,54,729 was added during the year and the net proceeds of the sale, both at the central and branch depots and at the agencies, amounted to Rs. 80,228. Books of the value of Rs. 59,485 were supplied free of cost to educational institutions and government offices.

xii. Census.

27. Post census operations were continued for a short time during the year. The compilation of the Village Population Tables was completed and the volume printed as part V of the Village Tables and distributed. With this, the Census operations were brought to a close.

K. MATTHAN,

13TH DECEMBER 1924. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Rajamantra Dhurina Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	6th March 1922	...	.....
2. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	First Member of Council.	Do	31st March 1924	Was on combined leave for 9 months from 1st July 1923 and retired from 1st April 1924.
3. Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. Mir Hamza Husein, B.A., B.L.	Officiating First Member of Council	1st July 1923.	...	Was confirmed from 1st April 1924. *Vice* No. 2.
4. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A....	Officiating Second Member of Council	Do	...	Was confirmed from 1st April 1924. *Vice* No. 3.
5. Rajadharmapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Chief Judge ...	20th July 1922	...	.....
6. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar-at-Law. ...	Judge, Chief Court	23rd October 1918.	...	Was on combined leave till 13th October 1923.
7. Mr. B. Subbanna, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	20th July 1922	...	.....
Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, B.A., B L.	Officiating Judge, Chief Court.	4th June 1923	13th October 1923.	*Vice* No. 6 on leave.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1923-24.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	VI of 1923—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.	No	17th July 1923	
2	VII of 1923—Regulation to provide for suits against Government.	No	18th July 1923	
3	VIII of 1923—Regulation to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.	No	do	
4	IX of 1923—The Usurious Loans Regulation.	Yes	4th September 1923.	
5	X of 1923—Regulation further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.	Yes	do	
6	XI of 1923—Regulation to amend the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859.	Yes	do	
7	XII of 1923—The Cinematograph Regulation.	Yes	do	
8	XIII of 1923—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No	17th September 1923.	
9	XIV of 1923—Regulation further to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.	No	do	
10	XV of 1923—Regulation to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, 1916.	No	13th September 1923.	
11	XVI of 1923—Regulation to amend the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917.	No	17th September 1923.	
12	XVII of 1923—Regulation further to amend the Court Fees Regulation, 1900.	No	8th October 1923	Passed as an Emergency Regulation under Section 15 of Regulation No. 1, 1907.
13	XVIII of 1923—The Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation.	No	27th October 1923.	Excepted from the purview of the Legislative Council.
14	XIX of 1923—The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.	No	do	Do
15	I of 1924—Regulation further to amend the Court Fees Regulation, 1900.	No	7th April 1924	

*The date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1923-24.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force (combatant)	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of the previous year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	397	394	14	4	3	9	392	1	...	...	16	62	314	Rs. 1,89,229	Carbines, Sword and Lance.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,812	1,690	108	6	8	105	1,679	3	...	...	53	372	1,254	3,68,320	Bored out M. H. Rifles and old pattern M. L. Muskets.	
Mysore Lancers ...	516	474	...	2	5	5	462	1	...	...	24	74	364	3,51,842	Rifles, M.L.E. Sword and Lance.	
Mysore Transport Corps	245	239	*8	1	2	19	225	1	...	...	8	29	188	1,66,017		
Total ...	2,970	2,797	130	13	18	138	2,758	6	...	...	101	537	2,120	10,75,408		*Deserters retaken on strength.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1923-24.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400.	Rs. 14,97,800-3-5	141 Police constables	144 officers and 2,524 constables	21 constables	.....	264 (includes officers and men)	898 officers and 2,710 constables	42 officers and 127 men.	
District Superintendent of Police ...	11	Rs. 250 to 450. & Rs. 800									
Assistant Superintendent of Police ...	6	Rs. 200.									
Inspectors of Police	112	From Rs. 68 to 150.									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	166	From Rs. 46 to 56									
Jamadars or Head Constables of Police.	59	Rs. 31.									
Probationary Inpectors	4	Rs. 46-10-56									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors ...	10	Rs. 31									
Daffedars or Sergeants	505	Rs. 21 to 24									
Subedars	3	Rs. 31-1-36									
Hawaldars	5	2 (24-1-26) 3 (22-1-24)									
Naiks	3	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,212	Rs. 12-1-15 for District, City, Railway & K.G.F. Rs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 for Spl. Res. constables									
Recruits on K.G.F.	10	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,907	10,859	6,650	*7,069	6,434	6,365	3,535	3,769	2,899	2,596	53·15	53·32	55·00	5,921	

* Includes 413 persons who appeared before Magistrates under orders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,25,890 12 7	Rs. 2,09,511 5 9	Rs. 82,781 13 1	Rs. 1,11,481 11 6	36·64	53·21	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	..	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	..	.	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	6	6	4
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	1	1	2	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	3	3	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	2	7	9	3
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	34	35	69	41
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly . ..	105	68	173	80
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	2	1
		Total ...	143	122	265	132
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.				
11	302, 303, 396.. ...	Murder	53	59	112	60
12	307	Attempts to murder	6	6	12	9
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	16	28	44	28
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	5	9	14	5
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	18	21	39	16
17	305, 306, 309.. ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	9	40	49	19
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	52	99	151	75
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	3	7	5
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	125	177	302	236
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	35	47	82	42
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	9	9	18	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	102	131	233	121
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	10	21	31	15
		Total ...	444	647	1,091	633

VII.

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1923-24.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...
5	6	6	..	5	...	1	...	...	6	..	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...
...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	2	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...
42	39+2*	32	2	20	.	...	10	..	32	.	...
96	417 +35*	209	5	52	..	25	127	...	209	41	..
1	...	2	...	1	..	...	1	..	2		...
149	497 +37*	250	7	78	...	26	139	..	250	41	...
76	104 +12*	59	1	7	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
10	11	7	1	5	.	..	...	..	9	6	..
32	44	15	...	12	1	.	...	...	13	27	...
10	16	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	10	5	...
..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
28	15	10	2	5	...	...	3	...	10	5	...
13	30	20	8	4	2	..	7	...	21	9	...
96	+1* 151	50	9	17	7	1	19	...	53	61	...
3	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	...
220	265	60	...	16	1	4	42	...	63	178	...
51	+8* 59 +6*	20	...	17	...	3	...	...	20	47	...
9	15	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	8	...
132	169	50	2	11	3	2	32	...	50	88	...
20	17	9	2	3	...	2	2	...	9	10	...
730	904 +27*	292	25	109	14	12	106	...	266	518	...

* See remarks on page xi.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	.	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	...	..	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	...	...	.	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	3	7	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	2	6	2
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	5	13	10
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	3	...	1	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	...	3
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	1	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	3	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	10	2	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	..	11	3	9
19	328	Administering sttupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	11	1	...
	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	5	7	2
	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	2	1	...
		To al ...	8	44	15	16

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1923-24.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
1	..	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	
25	47	...	..	...	...	...	...	512	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
29	49	1	...	4	...	...	...	532	
..	1	..	...	...	5	18	4	70	
1	..	...	3	4	1	..	...	4	
4	1	2	...	2	..	2	...	16	
...	...	4	1	3	...	...	..	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	5	2 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. Code.
1	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	87	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	112	
5	7	5	3	...	...	..	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
25	22	14	8	9	7	20	4	463	2 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. Code.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward	587	769	1,356	765
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	36	21	57	28
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	68	65	133	74
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	72	72	144	75
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	38	62	100	43
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,083	1,566	2,649	1,473
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	3
		Total ...	1,297	1,786	3,083	1,691
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	87	144	231	129
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	18	23	19
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	92	162	254	148
		Class V—Minor offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	236	395	631	392
		{ ordinary	1,199	2,094	3,293	2,363
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	120	172	292	223
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	21	30	22
37	419, 420	Cheating	43	41	84	64
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	141	213	354	243
39	491, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	10	24	34	18
		Total ...	1,758	2,960	4,718	3,325
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	8	10	18	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9	39	48	39
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	145	1,230	1,375	1,037
		Total ...	162	1,279	1,441	1,082
		Grand Total ...	3,896	6,956	10,852	7,011

VII—*contd.*

disposal of and Persons awaiting trial during the year 1923-24.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
879	1,401+64*	542	32	187	14	38	245	...	516	958	...
39	77	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	52	...
82	100	29	...	15	1	10	3	...	29	74	...
84	90	11	1	4	...	...	6	...	11	54	...
63	77	32	...	12	...	...	20	...	32	36	...
1,633	862+10*	419	5	337	9	38	6	24	419	275	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,901	1,206+10*	505	6	382	10	48	35	24	505	491	...
142	285	28	...	1	2	2	23	...	28	141	...
14	16	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	301	31	...	1	2	2	25	1	31	155	...
398	356+8*	228	3	164	1	38	21	...	227	91	...
2,355	1,610+31*	1,030	54	524	13	85	281	64	1,021	542	...
177	106	59	3	41	2	6	6	1	59	40	...
21	21	14	...	5	1	...	8	...	14	6	...
49	19	13	...	5	3	2	3	...	13	15	...
224	394+4*	51	...	30	1	...	20	...	51	193	...
21	43	11	...	8	...	3	...	...	11	3	...
3,245	2,549+43*	1,406	60	777	21	134	339	65	1,396	890	...
9	26	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
35	67+7*	41	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	14	...
1,228	1,106+289*	1,242	27	115	1	7	1,083	5	1,238	88	...
1,272	1,199+296*	1,285	27	115	1	7	1,125	5	1,280	102	...
7,453	6,656+413*	3,769	125	1,462	48	229	1,769	95	3,728	2,596	...

*Includes persons who appeared before magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward	587	769	1,356	765
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	36	21	57	28
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	68	65	133	74
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	72	72	144	75
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	38	62	100	43
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,083	1,566	2,649	1,473
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	..	3
		Total ...	1,297	1,786	3,083	1,691
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	87	144	231	129
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	18	23	19
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	92	162	254	148
		Class V—Minor offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	236	395	631	392
		{ ordinary	1,199	2,094	3,293	2,363
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	120	172	292	223
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	21	30	22
37	419, 420	Cheating	43	41	84	64
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	141	213	354	243
39	491, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	10	24	34	18
		Total ...	1,758	2,960	4,718	3,325
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	8	10	18	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9	39	48	39
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	145	1,230	1,375	1,037
		Total ...	162	1,279	1,441	1,082
		Grand Total ...	3,896	6,956	10,852	7,011

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Brought forward	8	49	28	26
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	...	7	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	1	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	1	3	5
29	449, to 452, 454 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	54	66	40
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	63	59	45
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	4	1	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	4	1	...
		Class V—Minor offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2	62	45	20
		Theft { ordinary	4	296	89	67
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	22	2	7
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	...	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	4	...	...
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	22	9	...
39	491, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	1	7
		Total ...	6	407	146	102
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	4	58	16	8
		Total ...	4	58	16	8
		Grand Total ...	18	581	260	181

VII—*concld.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1923-24.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
54	71	15	8	13	7	20	4	995	
...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	41	
6	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	21	
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	74	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	41	
132	53	42	...	1	1	...	...	250	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
141	63	48	1	14	2	...	...	427	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	
54	19	5	...	1	...	...	...	174	1 was released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
139	55	26	2	1	1	...	...	509	9 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
16	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	29	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*10 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	†1 was released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
217	79	35	2	3	1	...	...	*963	‡1 was released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C. and 3 boys were bound over for good behaviour under Section 112 of the Mysore Railway Regn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡11	§2 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. C. P. and 3 boys were bound over for good behaviour under Section 112 of the Mysore Railway Regn.
18	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	‡117	
18	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	§160	
430	255	106	11	30	10	20	4	¶2,711	¶14 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562 Cr. P. C. and 3 boys were bound over for good behaviour under Section 112 of the Mysore Railway Regulation.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Name of court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with							Persons whose cases were disposed of						Remarks
				Brought to trial					Total							
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by the police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions judges' courts.	134	141	54	246	1	3	...	...	31*c*	304*a*	...	161	101	...	...	42	
District magistrates' courts.	19	17	3	20	...	5	...	...	19	28*b*	...	5	17	...	..	...	
Other magistrates' courts.	19,447	17,530	7,904*c*	5,965	2,039	20,483	6	...	40,192	36,397*d*	7,945	12,223	7,296	226	230	8,402	
Total ...	19,600	17,688	7,961	6,231	2,040	20,491	6	...	40,527	36,729*e*	7,945	12,389	7,414	226	230	8,444	

a In one case involving 14 persons which was committed by the Closepet Magistrate on 26-6-23, the order of commitment was received in the Sessions Court, Bangalore on 13-8-1923. So also with regard to 11 persons of the Shimoga Division. One case involving one person was tried as two cases in Mysore Sessions Court. One case of two persons committed during the year 1923-24 was received in Sessons Court, Mysore, after the close of the year.

b 6 dealt with under Section 562 Cr. P. C.

(*c*) Excludes 1 case transferred during the year 1923-24. (*d*) 30 dealt w under Section 562 and 45 dealt with under Circular Letter No. 144 dated 9-12-99. (*e*) 36 dealt with under Section 562 Cr. Pr. Code, 45 dealt with under Circular Letter No. 144 dated 9-12-1899.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	3	3	78	65	26	16	80	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	23	
Courts of session	35	7	80	59	32	20	92	45	...	...	...	...	..	...	76	24	
Courts of district and other magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	6	5	408	190	85	47	256	134	...	...	...	...	22	13	112	60	
Total ...	44	15	566	314	143	93	378	195	..	...	...	...	22	13	231	107	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year						
													Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																	
													Rs. a. p.															Rs. a. p.	Days
Munsiffs' courts ..	17,028	(a) 15,165	31,478	28,545	1,291	1,102	49,797	(b) 45,044	34,563	31,353	15,234	13,711	46,59,233	9 8	1,024	26,504	1,017	17,499	8,820	1,270	645	411	16 809	5,644	490	8,390	46,63 330	10 7	218·9
Subordinate judges' courts ...	2,401	(c) 2,361	4,809	4,520	207	168	7,417	(d) 6,837	5,032	4,161	2,385	2,676	13,24,019	3 6	23	4,471	26	2,305	2,010	...	164	41	..	2,273	831	106	951	12,76.511	13 3	154·8
District judges' courts	151	(e) 147	84	49	2	10	237	206	89	72	148	134	10,60,653	14 6	4	28	17	...	1	1	5	39	3	3	12	1	56	11,18,341	15 9	779·9
Total ...	19,580	(f) 17,693	36,371	33,114	1,500	1,280	57,451	52,087	39,684	35,566	17,767	16,521	70,63,911	11 6	1,051	31,003	1,060	19,704	10,831	1,271	814	80	414	19,085	6,487	597	9,397	70,58,184	7 7	212·6

(a) Excludes 69 suits transferred. (b) Includes 232 suits of the Subordinate Judge's Courts of Bangalore and Mysore, transferred for disposal before the Additional Munsiffs at those stations.
(c) Excludes 4 suits transferred. (d) Excludes 232 suits transferred for disposal before the Additional Munsiffs of Bangalore and Mysore. (e) Excludes one suit transferred. (f) Excludes 74 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' courts...	17,976	19,814	80,38,094 0 10	36,800	34,906	59,52,938 6 6	54,776	54,720	1,39,91,032 7 4	34,962	34,015	51,74,547 0 3	19,814	20,705	88,16,485 7 1	11,333	6,023	3,349
Sub-judges' courts.	2,134	2,670	7,68,426 7 9	5,013	4,605	11,81,596 12 9	7,147	7,275	19,50,023 4 6	4,477	4,319	7,54,756 12 2	2,670	2,956	11,95,266 8 4	1,696	778	482
District judges' courts.	52	57*	7,16,506 12 5	99	102	5,57,423 15 4	151	159	12,73,930 11 9	93	84	4,98,112 1 10	58	75	7,75,818 9 11	81	25	19
Total ...	20,162	22,541	95,23,027 5 0	41,912	39,613	76,91,959 2 7	62,074	62,154	1,72,14,986 7 7	39,532	38,418	64,27,415 14 3	22,542	23,736	1,07,87,570 9 4	13,060	6,826	3,850

* Excludes one case withdrawn and transferred.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.—Number and results of appeals in Civil courts in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	305	466	409	379	714	845	247	309	467	536	5,93,200 11 8	3,76,649 11 9	163	199	27	44	22	29	14	10	21	27	498·0	491·0	
Do appellate decrees ...	167	124	127	119	294	243	170	184	124	59	30,379 8 11	25,600 3 1	124	131	26	35	11	7	3	2	6	9	431·5	273·6	
Do original orders ...	21	20	58	73	79	93	59	72	20	21	...	...	36	49	13	6	1	...	7	12	2	5	131·5	83·5	
Do appellate orders ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...	494	610*	594	572	1,088	1,182	477	566	611	616	6,23,580 4 7	4,02,249 14 10	323	380	67	85	34	36	21	24	29	41	428·2	335·0	
District judges' courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	443	606†	697	463	1,140	1,069	489	367	651	692	1,67,235 13 11	1,43,544 10 11	319	237	70	62	43	23	36	27	21	38	322·0	421·0	
Do orders ...	54	75	117	120	171	195	96	95	75	100	...	...	60	44	16	36	...	3	12	4	8	8	235·5	228·6	
Subordinate judges' courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	248	236‡	135	314	383	550	146	201	237	349	55,997 12 11	85,791 15 5	87	139	35	26	13	14	6	5	5	17	488·8	557·2	
Do orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,239	1,527§	1,543	1,469	2,782	2,996	1,208	1,249	1,574	1,747	8,24,813 15 5	6,29,586 9 2	789	800	188	209	90	76	78	60	63	104	377·2	390·0	

* Excludes 1 transferred. † Excludes 45 appeals transferred. ‡ Excludes 1 appeal transferred. § Excludes 47 transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1923.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of detention of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from previous year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail, Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 71 Taluk Lock-ups	1,195	6,348	8,999	7,543	1,208'52	1,158'17	1,118	Rs. 1,60,770	Days 25	9'67 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1923-24		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	1,29,487	1,33,414	62,019	61,829	55,978	59,108	872	903	984	1,106	9,634	10,468	1,29,269	1,33,163	Rs. 3,91,67,113 11 0	Rs. 4,24,77,690 11 7	192	202	499	473	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	61,250	1,81,50,276 9 0	1,25,307 0 0	61,919	1,75,33,307 13 0	1,22,286 4 0	
Sales	59,479	1,83,04,314 13 9	1,26,656 10 0	59,910	1 63,62,591 4 0	1,17,983 14 0	
Wills	903	3,65,354 4 2	5,056 4 0	870	4,91,879 4 2	4,991 8 0	
Money bonds	918	2,26,858 8 4	1,383 4 0	948	2,78,978 3 9	1,565 14 0	
Miscellaneous	10,613	54,30,886 8 4	34,729 12 0	9,622	45,00,357 2 1	31,160 8 0	
Fees realised on operations other than registrations in Books I, III, & IV.	.....	.....	21,571 0 2	.....	.....	23,689 14 6	
Total Receipts ...	1,33,163	4,24,77,690 11 7	3,14,703 14 2	1,29,269	3,91,67,113 11 0	3,01,677 14 6	
Total expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,50,741 0 0	.....	.....	1,49,540 8 2	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,63,962 14 2	.....	.....	1,52,137 6 4	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1923 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1923-24	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1924 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	40,320	8,32,093	8,15,426	8,55,746	8,95,439	8,18,461	37,285	
1. Yelahanka	2,925	3,426	3,229	6,154	2,355	2,191	3,963	
2. Hoskote	1,433	5,406	5,427	6,860	5,584	4,689	2,171	
3. Sulebele	3,147	1,488	1,287	4,434	1,209	1,286	3,148	
4. Dodballapur	4,059	5,175	5,920	9,979	6,025	6,002	3,977	
5. Nelamangala	4,369	5,537	3,909	8,278	4,839	4,699	3,579	
6. Tyamagondlu	6,718	4,605	3,960	10,698	3,381	3,760	6,938	
7. Kankanhalli	1,976	5,040	3,712	5,688	3,066	3,436	2,252	
8. Magadi	7,071	6,769	4,808	11,879	4,928	5,647	6,232	
9. Closepet	2,499	4,598	3,950	6,449	5,089	5,098	1,351	
10. Channapatna	12,932	15,626	17,190	30,122	17,448	16,846	13,276	
11. Anekal	6,804	7,383	4,361	10,665	5,327	5,522	5,142	
12. Sarjapur	4,254	2,275	2,563	6,817	2,256	2,424	4,393	
13. Devanhalli	7,690	6,449	5,959	13,649	4,839	5,395	8,254	
14. Vadigenhalli	4,275	3,857	2,896	7,171	4,026	3,717	3,454	
Total ...	69,652	77,670	69,191	1,38,843	70,372	70,712	68,131	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	5,355	27,152	27,828	33,183	19,732	27,318	5,865	
2. Bowringpet	—629	17,681	24,712	24,083	23,505	20,358	3,725	
3. Chintamani	17,691	33,005	20,055	37,746	30,685	21,576	16,170	
4. Chikballapur	27,664	17,787	21,137	48,801	24,355	38,800	10,001	
5. Mulbagal	5,368	5,111	6,255	11,623	5,055	8,641	2,982	
6. Sidlaghatta	3,350	6,547	5,426	8,776	6,485	6,137	2,639	
7. Malur	1,741	5,813	3,813	5,554	5,078	5,205	349	
8. Srinivaspur	1,132	2,739	3,273	4,405	3,388	2,966	1,439	
9. Goribidnur	3,609	3,296	2,766	6,375	4,158	4,497	1,878	
10. Bagepalli	1,504	1,343	779	2,283	991	1,104	1,179	
11. Gudibanda	617	1,527	1,128	1,745	1,845	1,936	—191	
Total ...	67,402	1,21,001	1,17,172	1,84,574	1,25,277	1,38,538	46,036	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1923 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1923-24	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1924 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	96,837	46,374	39,621	1,36,458	39,511	29,353	1,07,105	
2. Maddagiri ...	5,057	5,918	7,075	12,132	9,622	6,265	5,867	
3. Chiknayakanhalli ...	12,196	7,290	6,740	18,936	7,069	11,407	7,529	
4. Sira ...	17,362	7,773	8,405	25,767	5,691	6,674	19,093	
5. Gubbi ...	1,788	5,627	5,530	7,318	6,989	6,293	1,025	
6. Tiptur ...	88,487	21,762	29,226	1,17,713	20,958	27,632	90,061	
7. Kunigal ...	9,823	7,743	7,133	16,956	8,218	7,544	9,412	
8. Pavagada ...	1,589	2,982	2,119	3,658	2,123	1,932	1,726	
9. Koratagere ...	1,481	3,929	2,477	3,958	3,351	3,413	545	
10. Turuvekere...	1,596	4,420	5,327	6,923	2,743	3,561	3,362	
Total ...	2,36,166	1,13,218	1,13,653	3,49,819	1,06,275	1,04,094	2,45,725	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	35,680	3,42,759	3,57,276	3,92 956	3,41,986	3,81,392	11,564	
1. Hunsur ...	26,778	8,771	10,484	37,262	7,646	8,900	28,362	
2. Chamrajnagar	19,642	18,547	15,554	35,196	15,098	28,400	6,796	
3. Ramasamudra	1,752	1,688	1,122	2,874	1,996	1,712	1,162	
4. Yedatore ...	8,941	3,596	4,040	12,981	3,465	3,364	9,617	
5. Saligrama ...	5,708	3,800	4,527	10,235	3,100	2,930	7,305	
6. Heggaddevankote.	1,255	978	723	1,978	1,081	1,190	788	
7. Saragoor ...	1,252	1,734	1,501	2,753	1,845	1,654	1,099	
8. Gundlupet ...	5,559	7,491	7,460	13,019	6,910	10,030	2,989	
9. Nanjangud ...	1,5026	20,307	35,920	50,946	24,278	36,542	14,404	
10. T.-Narsipur...	10,336	2,622	2,837	13,173	3,493	3,319	9,854	
11 Bannur ...	9,107	3,054	9,989	19,046	2,905	3,750	9,296	
12. Talkad ...	1,175	1,644	2,026	3,201	1,931	1,936	1,265	
13. Mugur ...	1,205	1,621	1,626	2,831	1,692	1,324	1,507	
14. Periyapatna...	5,648	2,669	2,148	7,796	1,081	3,478	4,318	
15. Seringapatam	1,587	10,848	10,352	11,939	12,692	11,582	357	
16. French Rocks	7,707	4,975	5,576	13,283	10,353	6,179	7,104	
17. Melkote ...	2,037	2,459	2,407	4,444	2,545	3,419	1,025	
18. Nagamangala	4,296	2,364	2,211	6,507	2,224	3,560	2,947	
19. Krishnarajpete	2,367	2,819	2,427	4,794	2,014	2,314	2,480	
20. Mandya ..	182	2,413	2,576	2,758	5,264	2,748	10	
21. Maddur ...	1,963	1,996	2,276	4,239	2,422	2,843	1,396	
22. Malvalli ...	9,066	10,501	6,811	15,877	4,750	7,191	8,686	
Total ...	1,42,589	1,16,902	1,34,543	2,77,132	1,18,083	1,54,365	1,22,767	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1923 (Final)	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1923-24	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1924 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	2,190	32,516	26,324	28,514	33,080	25,848	2,666	
2. Hole-Narsipur	2,003	20,003	14,895	16,898	32,917	15,042	1,856	
3. Alur	23,185	8,486	9,109	32,294	9,355	8,602	23,692	
4. Saklespur	9,365	9,982	8,739	18,104	8,952	8,720	9,384	
5. Belur	1,985	5,757	6,003	7,988	5,673	5,190	2,798	
6. Arsikere	26,321	16,122	17,383	43,704	14,799	22,821	2,0883	
7. Haranahalli	1,063	1,046	988	2,051	632	896	1,155	
8. Channarayapatna... ...	5,884	4,720	4,696	10,580	4,424	4,248	6,332	
9. Sravanabelagola	2,460	2,221	2,589	5,049	1,054	1,378	3,671	
10. Arkalgud	7,467	5,445	5 388	12,855	5,172	6,446	6,409	
11. Konanur	*...	...	2,233	2,233	...	621	1,612	*Constituted from 1-12-1923
Total ...	81,923	1,06,298	98,347	1,80,270	1,16,058	99,812	80,458	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	22,150	82,615	56,934	79,444	65,289	71,123	8,321	
2. Bhadravati	8,382	5,650	5,744	14,126	2,757	4,392	9,734	
3 Channagiri	33,74	4,175	5,462	8,836	4,327	4,442	4,394	
4. Honnali	3,881	4,485	5,677	9,558	3,546	3,898	5,660	
5. Nyamti	6,430	4,362	4,858	11,288	3,452	6,203	5,085	
6. Shikarpur	7,686	7,708	6,772	14,458	7,051	12,659	1,799	
7. Shiralkoppa	1,497	2,896	2,770	4,267	2,302	2,623	1,644	
8. Sorab	1,190	3,226	3,149	4,339	4,138	3,870	469	
Sagar	5,182	11,577	11,238	16,420	13,135	10,008	6,412	
10. Kallurkatte	734	2,401	2,564	3,298	2,390	2,591	707	
11. Tirthahalli	4,230	9,323	9,822	14,052	9,032	10,957	3,094	
12. Kumsi	975	2,224	2,442	3,417	1,521	1,737	1,680	
Total ...	66,071	1,40,640	1,17,432	1,83,503	1,18,940	1,34,504	48,999	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1923 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1923-24	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1924 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		Past year 1922-23	Present year 1923-24		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	26,897	80,144	56,518	83,415	71,975	60,752	22,663	
2. Tarikere	2,159	22,939	61,956	64,115	25,790	60,902	3,213	
3. Birur	3,057	7,025	8,403	11,460	8,876	7,694	3,766	
4. Kadur	5,530	8,789	9,618	15,148	8,054	12,251	2,897	
5. Koppa	4,952	9,570	5,968	10,920	11,531	5,230	5,690	
6. Mudgere	2,856	6,135	7,433	10,289	3,595	6,390	3,899	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	4,551	3,592	3,855	8,406	2,833	3,537	4,869	
8. Sivane	2,781	1,200	1,212	3,993	689	725	3,268	
9. Ajjampur	1,437	1,420	1,545	2,982	1,372	1,501	1,481	
Total ...	54,220	1,30,814	1,56,508	2,10,728	1,34,715	1,58,982	51,746	
10. Sringeri	3,063	5,392	5,277	8,340	5,043	5,769	2,571	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	16,892	62,785	39,368	56,260	60,312	53,418	2,842	
2. Davangere	40,044	77,716	79,013	1,19,057	74,551	93,749	25,308	
3. Harihar	12,562	19,558	12,008	24,570	15,777	22,874	1,696	
4. Holalkere	3,091	4,105	3,951	7,042	4,055	3,702	3,340	
5. Hosdurga	9,693	6,614	5,934	15,627	3,794	6,153	9,474	
6. Hiriyur	6,217	4,772	5,161	11,378	4,525	4,678	6,700	
7. Challakere	4,437	10,502	11,719	16,156	14,366	8,310	7,846	
8. Molakalmuru	3,515	2,776	2,965	6,500	2,970	5,802	698	
9. Jagalur	6,057	7,718	5,568	11,625	11,410	6,796	4,829	
10. Naikanhatti	2,856	2,305	2,499	5,355	2,160	1,663	3,692	
11. Mayakonda	1,664	996	1,161	2,825	842	1,831	994	
12. Malebennur	1,054	1,486	1,321	2,375	1,345	1,290	1,085	
Total ...	1,08,082	2,01,333	1,70,688	2,78,770	1,96,107	2,10,266	68,504	
Grand Total ...	9,05,168	21,98,120	21,55,513	30,60,681	22,28,295	22,76,895	7,83,786	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1923-24.

Month	July 1923	August 1923	September 1923	October 1923	November 1923	December 1923	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924	Total	Total of the past year	Average of the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	17·38	7·69	3·83	1·46	0.27	0·15	0·01	0·00	0·18	1·52	3·64	4·61	40·74	34·05	34·29	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Article	During June 1923		During June 1924		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	4	12	3	11	
2. Rice (best sort)	4	5	3	13	
3. Do (common) ...	5	3	4	10	
4. Javar	9	12	7	8	
5. Ragi	10	14	7	10	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1923-24.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation work charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major works	1,66,888	.....	1,66,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	77,048	66,887	1,43,935	.....	4,01,541	4,16,078	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,30,671	14,537	.....	51,356	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	3,502	.....	.....	1,466	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—181	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,43,936	66,807	4,44,815	14,537	4,01,541	4,68,900	.....
In charge of Civil Officers ...	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment...	.....	.....	51,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Irrigation Works ...	2,43,936	66,807	4,97,612	14,537	4,01,541	4,68,900	9,66,512
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	4,26,517	1,50,827	5,77,344	12,203	10,424	22,627	.....
Communications	27,310	5,83,688	6,10,998	1,33,918	3,94,185	5,28,103	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	74,090	99,075	1,73,165	.....	40,617	40,617	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	791	791	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	5,58,933	.....	.....	98,380	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	12,219	.....	.....	2,804	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	18,093	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,27,917	8,34,381	19,51,543	1,46,121	4,45,226	6,92,531	.....
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	457	3,596	4,053	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	5,28,374	8,37,977	19,55,596	1,46,121	4,45,226	6,92,531	26,48,127
26 Education—							
Works	20,633	.....	20,633	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	3,596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	20,633	.....	24,332	.....	.....	.....	24,332
30 Grants for Public Improvements.	34,365	.....	34,365	.....	.....	.....	34,365
31 Army—12. Military Works—							
Works	14,131	26,291	40,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	16,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 31 ...	14,131	26,291	56,900	.....	.....	.....	56,900
33 Finance relief Works—							
Tank works	15,528	.....	15,528	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communication	6,665	.....	6,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22,193	.....	22,193	.....	.....	.....	22,193

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1923-24.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38 Krishnarajasagara works—							
Capital account ...	4,67,480	.....	4,67,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	1,32,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—5,847	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,67,480	.....	5,93,706	.....	.....	.....	5,93,706
40 Industrial works (2) Iron Works—							
12 (4) Water supply and Drainage	1,814	.....	1,814	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	762	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 40 ...	1,814	.....	2,605	.....	.....	.....	2,605
XXV Krishnarajasagara works-(Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	1,07,049	1,07,049	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	40,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,07,049	1,47,063	.....	.....	.....	1,47,063
XXVIII Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—(Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	1,10,591	1,10,591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	21,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depreciation ...	.....	89,303	89,303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,99,894	2,21,566	.....	.....	.....	2,21,566
Contribution works—							
Irrigation Works ...	27,686	2,147	29,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Works—							
Civil buildings ...	33,408	13,416	46,824	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	2,787	195	2,982	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,17,418	5,324	1,22,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	1,53,613	18,935	1,72,548	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total contribution works ...	1,81,299	21,082	2,02,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	16,663	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	496	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total contribution works ...	1,81,299	21,082	2,19,540	.....	.....	.....	2,19,540
8 Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—							
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	1,09,471	1,09,471	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,09,471	1,09,471	.....	.....	.....	1,09,471
Total State Funds and Local Funds ...	15,14,225	13,68,571	38,84,949	1,60,658	8,46,767	11,61,451	50,46,380

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1923-24.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1923-24	179,732	283,392	7,612	53,742	155,145	264,726	228,334	4,082	12,530	2	114,045	34,513	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January 1921.
Kolar		192,816	189,546	14,092	63,008	130,477	508,964	219,299	2,556	11,927	...	94,289	29,608	
Tumkur		231,573	223,351	18,089	56,129	182,702	689,504	228,990	3,011	9,457	3	119,017	28,662	
Mysore		361,726	423,797	12,768	134,805	253,321	698,162	306,634	3,523	8,945	37	215,068	60,710	
Hassan		215,394	222,606	9,517	55,544	160,806	267,123	90,594	2,303	2,411	...	107,731	16,481	
Shimoga		194,925	147,649	23,677	64,822	190,129	32,555	41,241	1,100	1,163	...	80,256	31,540	
Kadur		133,719	105,291	11,274	35,481	100,122	71,817	42,747	853	3,199	...	57,773	13,140	
Chitaldrug		187,117	121,524	16,872	90,660	146,042	331,435	124,922	2,846	5,640	6	77,590	27,223	
Total ...		1,697,002	1,717,156	113,901	554,191	1,318,744	2,864,286	1,282,691	20,276	55,272	48	865,769	241,877	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1923-24.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1922-23.	606	30,55,894	97	1,16,924	255*	4,92,169	2,622	40,37,776	3,580*	77,02,763	*Revised figure.
	1923-24.	604	27,62,351	97	93,024	254	4,77,134	2,614	39,60,648	3,569	72,93,157	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1923-24.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1922-23	Collection during the current year 1923-24	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ..	...	...	...	1,38,65,861	99.52,769	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	6,74,017	1,04.01,066	1,10,75,083	1,03,07,513	99,09,632	78,914	10,86,537
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole inam villages including							
Kayamgutta ...	1,37,815	5,56,314	6,94,129	5,45,621	5,14,683	4,830	1,74,616
Miscellaneous ...	1,80,671	12,24,378	14,05,049	11,62,081	10,78,815	6,340	3,19,894
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,78,441*	*1,78,441*	*1,73,103*	*1,78,441*	...	...
Total ...	9,92,503	1,20,03,317	1,29,95,820	1,18,42,112	1,13,24,689	90,084	15,81,047
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	13,89,154	13,89,154	14,16,545	13,89,154	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	1,02,567	1,02,567	89,163	1,02,567	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*628*	*628*	*628*	*945*	...	...
Total ...	...	14,90,776	14,90,776	1,50,080	14,90,776	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...	23,759	13,33,091	13,56,850	6,00.072	12,97,612	12,336	46.902
2. Timber and ect., Removal by Govt. and Private Agency ...	11,04,145	11,84,295	22,88,440	12,99,987	22,01,115	62,202	25,123
3. Miscellaneous ..	12,225	1,12,863	1,34,088	7,02,076 82,296	1,22,452	122	11,514
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*2,611*	*2,611*	*31,072*	*2,611*	...	...
Total ...	11,40,129	26,36,638	37,76,767	26,53,358	36,18,568	74,660	83,539
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	1,22,641	26,76,420	27,99,061	29,40,332	26,68,092	6,483	1,24,486
2. Toddy ...	3,10,647	39,63,188	42,73,835	37,65,613	37,31,604	1,962	5,40,269
3. Ganja and majum ...	11,454	4,78,649	4,90,103	4,66,978	4,73,953	413	15,737
4. Opium	2,786	93,661	96,447	1,17,979	92,266	...	4,181
Other receipts ...	28,145	1,47,808	1,75.953	1,68,363	1,75,262	691	...
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	..	*12,898*	*1,21.892*	*3,07,745*	*1,21,892*	...	...
Total ...	4,75,673	72,37,834	77,13,507	71,51,520	70,19,285	9,549	6,84,673
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	7,37,481	7,37,481	7,38,989	7,37,481	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	10.92,684	10,92,684	9,62,475	10,92,684	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	62,924	62,924	65,860	62,92 t	...	...
4. Plain paper for court purposes ...	...	190	190	97	190	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	28,485	28,485	40,039	28,485	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties	...	23,070	23,070	23,294	23,070	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*84,201*	*84,201*	*66,514*	*84,201*	...	...
Total ...	...	18,60,633	18,60,633	17,64,240	18,60,633	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1922-23	Collection during the current year 1923-24	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and estated property ...	...	4,879	4,879	4,354	4,879	...	...
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	3,225	3,225	3,136	3,225	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	50,754	50,754	54,612	50,754	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	3,274	3,274	6,071	3,274	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*13,269*	*13,269*	*26,211*	*13,269*	...	...
Total ...	...	48,863	48,863	41,962	48,863	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	4,61,159	22,30,001	26,91,160	14,71,900	17,59,840	68,077	8,63,243
2 Registration ..	...	2,97,105	2,97,105	3,10,019	2,97,105	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	24,974	24,974	15,281	24,974	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	42,618	42,618	28,432	42,617	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,08,383	1,08,383	83,793	1,08,383	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	3,76,104	3,76,104	1,94,495	3,77,270	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	6,855	6,855	6,373	6,858	...	...
8. Police ...	...	22,958	22,958	15,574	22,958	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	59,372	593,72	49,226	59,372	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	14,762	14,762	11,483	14,762	...	...
11. Education ..	...	1,73,374	1,73,374	1,79,210	1,73,374	...	...
12. Army ...	...	74,346	74,346	84,112	74,360	...	...
13. Economic Conference and Co-operative Societies ...	...	...	...	1,865	...	...	...
Total ...	4,61,159	34,30,855	38,92,014	24,51,763	29,61,873	68,077	8,63,243
G. Miscellaneous :— Extraordinary receipts ...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	13,27,161	5,00,000		
1 Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	...	6,03,482	6,03,482	10,47,718	6,03,482	...	...
2. Interest— i. Interest on Loans ...	...	77,621	77,621	1,19,897	77,621	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	42,876	42,876	49,308	42,876	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	7,06,003	7,06,003	5,27,188	7,06,003	...	...
Deduct :—Refunds		*7,468*	*7,468*	...	*7,468*		
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Civil works ...	...	99,804	99,804	1,11,991	99,795	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	89,675	89,675	84,575	89,318	...	..
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	2,397	2,397	4,022	2,397	...	...
Total ...	...	21,14,390	21,14,390	32,71,860	21,14,024	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1922-23	Collection during the current year 1923-24	Remission during the current year 1923-24	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General, Commercial service							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	12,12,846	12,12,846	10,17,122	12,12,845	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara ...	...	5,84,693	5,84,693	6,27,950	5,84,692	...	...
3. Electrical works (Revenue Account) ...	...	22,89,818	22,89,818	21,27,693	22,89,891	...	...
4. Iron Works Profits ...	...	...	...	...	—7,66,827	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
6. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	...	...	—56,965	2,050	...	...
Total ...	...	33,18,480	33,18,480	37,15,800	33,18,551	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	30,69,464	3,41,41,786	3,72,11,250	3,43,97,695	3,37,57,262	2,42,370	32,11,618
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	45,9,516	45,9516	45,901	4,59,517	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—							
(a Insurance and Provident Funds	...	5,50,790	5,50,790	6,67,304	5,49,997	...	...
(b Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	14,63,615	14,63,615	8,21,608	14,63,616	...	...
(c Endowment and other account ...	...	2,5730	2,5730	1,14,738	25,568	...	..
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	33,55,282	33,55,282	38,81,620	33,55,252	...	.
5. Local and other funds	...	..	..	4,54,150	...	...	...
6. Deposits ..	...	..	...	4,98,796	...	..	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	1,16,011	...	...	..
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	2,66,233	2,66,233	...	2,59,677	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	43,966	...	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	2,93,855	...	...	.
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	6,82,496	9,071	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	2,46,366	...	...	...
Tota Debt Heads ...	...	61,21,136	61,21,136	78,69,811	61,22,698	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	...	...	...	4,22,67,506	3,98,79,960	..	...
Grand Total including opening balance ...		...	...	5,61,33,367	4,98,32,729	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1922-23	Current year 1923-24	Previous year 1922-23	Current year 1923-24	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	27,58,000	27,27,000	27,45,268	26,62,362	
2. Forests	13,88,000	15,58,000	14,14,006	19,34,248	
3. Excise	4,47,000	4,15,000	4,56,997	4,15,038	
3 (a) Income-tax	65,000	76,000	61,796	73,847	
4. Stamps	74,000	80,000	82,510	77,145	
5. Registration	1,46,000	1,50,000	1,47,506	1,48,199	
Total ...	48,78,000	50,06,000	49,08,083	53,10,839	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	23,00,000	
2 General Administration	10,94,000	11,91,000	13,99,223	16,02,675	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,53,000	1,00,000	1,26,243	98,386	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	4,20,000	3,27,000	3,35,216	3,11,446	
5. Miscellaneous	3,01,000	3,16,000	4,66,028	4,14,182	
6. Courts of Law...	9,96,000	10,35,000	10,18,077	10,29,701	
7. Jails	1,65,000	1,79,000	1,76,931	1,51,814	
8. Police	16,40,000	15,99,000	14,94,994	14,76,502	
9. Army	18,25,000	17,86,000	16,22,854	16,28,167	
Total ...	85,94,000	85,83,000	86,39,566	90,12,853	
D. Public Instruction	40,00,000	42,92,000	38,62,587	39,96,705	
E. Medical charges	11,05,000	9,88,000	9,25,884	9,56,651	
F. Religious charges	3,56,000	3,36,000	3,51,039	3,24,626	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	20,00,000	17,00,000	33,11,606	7,29,731	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	6,45,000	5,52,000	7,58,944	5,93,706	
3. Electrical Works	19,59,000	14,75,000	3,66,011	3,76,937	
4. Industrial Works	50,000	40,000	6,60,492	4,34,808	
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works, etc.	.....	.....	14,197	.....	
Total ...	1,01,15,000	47,67,000	51,11,250	21,35,182	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	5,57,000	4,32,000	6,38,527	4,97,612	
ii. Civil Works	19,22,000	19,43,000	19,92,927	19,99,754	
Total ..	24,79,000	23,75,000	26,31,454	24,97,366	
I. Stamp Department—					
J Pensions	14,01,000	11,82,000	14,47,298	15,46,188	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1922-23	Current year 1923-24	Previous year 1922-23	Current year 1923-24	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	...	...	...	...	
2. Supervision of Mines	2,38,000	2,21,000	2,17,899	2,08,102	
3. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	35,21,000	31,30,000	32,92,221	30,32,086	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure.	...	..	...	...	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ...	1,00,000	68,000	92,445	78,147	
7. Economic Conference	50,000	...	47,133	...	
8. Agriculture	6,58,000	6,72,000	7,57,928	7,35,733	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	1,20,000	1,63,000	1,32,525	1,59,359	
10. Co-operative Societies	1,14,000	1,12,000	1,07,457	1,05,699	
11. Grants for Public Improvements ...	3,31,000	3,61,000	3,43,950	3,18,123	
12. Famine Relief	...	...	...	1,34,769	
13. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	13,334	—6,514	
15. ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	...	—1,186	4,508	
16. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	...	...	1,29,000	
17. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	13,27,166	5,00,000	
18. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	*1,13,000*	...	*99,721*	*7,30,177*	
Total ...	71,23,000	66,05,000	81,09,146	65,46,832	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,78,64,000	...	3,94,86,307	3,58,37,242	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	...	...	65,59,725	31,24,973	
2. Debt	...	...	...	...	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank deposits	...	...	...	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	...	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5 Local and other Funds	...	...	...	6,08,689	
6. Deposits	...	...	...	2,32,212	
7. Advances	...	...	...	2,09,757	
8. Suspense account	...	...	34,566	...	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	3,013	
10. Loans	...	...	...	3,00,083	
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	12,16,286	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	66,94,291	56,95,013	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,61,80,598	4,15,32,255	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	99,52,769	83,00,474	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	...	...	5,61,33,367	4,98,32,729	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1923.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
181 Hospitals and dispensaries	1,990,701	22,385	14,355	4,563	1,834	1,220	...	413	10,41,804	10,696.65	777.06	11,473.71	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1923.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1922)	Present year (1923)			Past year (1922)	Present year (1923)			Past year (1922)	Present year (1923)	Past year (1922)	Present year (1923)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	104,948	105,854	906	.....	85,090	94,287	9,197	.....	17·91	18.04	14.52	16.09	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1923-24.

Number of institutions: Past year 1922-23	Number of institutions: Present year 1923-24	Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June: Past year 1922-23	Number on the rolls on 30th June: Present year 1923-24	Average daily attendance: Past year 1922-23	Average daily attendance: Present year 1923-24	Expenditure from: State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
3	3	Colleges, English, for men	1,077	1,150	870	1,012	6,83,059*	...	...	...	...	6,83,059*
1	1	Do for women	11	11	10	10						
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	324	334	223	231	50,554	...	...	10	1,285	51,849
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	11	11	5	11	12,299	..	...	...	13	12,312
9	9	Total ...	1,423	1,506	1,108	1,364	7,45,912	..	...	10	1,298	7,47 220
		Secondary Schools.										
19	21	High Schools, English, for boys	6,630	7,012	5,181	6,120	2,66,986	...	...	1,31,796	28,681	4,27,665
4	3	Do Vernacular, for boys	254	285	144	210	13,254	...	...	...	...	13,254
172	192	Middle Schools, English, for boys	20,380	20,697	16,345	15,677	4,67,844	3,361	120	14,082	19,359	5,04,766
273	313	Do Vernacular, for boys	7,976	6,912	6,112	4,757	1,26,481	...	...	179	2,859	1,29,219
1	4	High Schools, English, for girls	162	182	143	140	47,656	...	...	2,244	9,277	59,177
1	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	18	27	16	16	6,644	...	...	...	...	6,644
19	20	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,367	1,401	1,166	967	42,632	...	...	125	18,586	61,343
54	56	Do Vernacular, for girls	2,339	956	1,605	638	51,849	...	...	697	3,881	56,427
546	610	Total ...	39,026	37,172	30,712	28,525	10,23,048	3,361	120	1,49,123	28,848	12,58,495
		Primary Schools.										
6,504	6,551	Primary Schools, for boys	196,359	209,218	129,500	149,251	8,81,144	2,51,056	40,125	697	11,132	11,84,154
692	729	Do for girls	32,554	34,961	20,977	24,143	1,82,935	1,07,984	...	..	17,054	3,07,973
7,196	7,280	Total ...	228,913	244,179	150,477	173,391	10,64,079	3,59,040	40,125	697	82,186	14,92,127
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	545	545	445	507	1,11,954	...	...	...	20	111,974
3	3	Do do Mistresses	61	56	51	50	16,745	...	...	280	2,924	19,849
...	..	Kindergarten Schools including Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	18	Industrial Schools for males	1,071	1,018	792	814	74,672	...	...	27	67,553	142,252
4	4	Do do for females	161	176	137	136	1,584	...	...	...	3,900	5,484
3	1	Commercial Schools	400	541	286	386	5,490	...	...	2,934	...	8,424
1	1	Medical School	125	168	118	160	22,386	...	...	6,780	7	29,173
51	51	Sanskrit Schools	1,772	1,536	1,289	1,225	8,317	...	576	...	420	9,313
3	3	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	61	62	40	42	5,902	389	1,094	285	741	8,351
1	1	Engineering School	157	214	166	181	32,335	...	...	3,240	...	35,575
1	1	Agricultural School	23	18	22	18	13,889	...	...	..	...	13,889
...	...	Practical Instruction classes	..	...	...	...	10,014	...	...	...	...	10,014
												...
92	93	Total ...	4,376	4,334	3,346	3,519	3,03,288	389	1,610	13,546	75,465	3,94,298
7,839	7,991	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	273,738	287,491	185,643	206,802	31,36,927	3,62,790	41,855	1,63,376	1,87,792	32,09,081
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
...	...	Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
953	1,093	Elementary	15,144	16,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
953	1,093	Total ...	15,144	16,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	9,66,438	1,20,768	900	1,56,282	45,729	12,89,517
...	...	Grand total of all institutions and total expenditure on public instruction.	288,882	304,253	185,643	206,802	41,02,765	4,83,558	42,155	3,19,658	2,33,521	51,81,657

* Provincial. includes indirect expenditure also.

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